

# PIT VOTE BLOW FOR KINNOCK

## Executive backs attack on police

By JAMES WIGHTMAN Political Correspondent

**LABOUR'S** leader, Mr Kinnock, and the rest of the party's national executive, yesterday unanimously endorsed a resolution from the miners' union condemning police action against pickets which will be debated at the party's Blackpool conference today.

It was an unexpected decision and Mr Kinnock was being seen last night as having made an important concession to the miners' president, Mr Arthur Scargill, if not actually having been defeated by him.

However, Mr Kinnock won the support of the executive, by 17-12, for the one-member, one-vote system of re-selecting MPs in constituencies.

But the outcome of today's debate on that important issue is in the balance because the transport union, the miners and N U P E all oppose the plan.

The miners' resolution alleges "an unprecedented and wholesale operation involving unlawful actions by the police, organised violence against miners, their picket lines and their communities by means of an unconstitutional, nationally-controlled police force."

Mr Kinnock and the national executive accepted the resolution without discussion at their pre-conference meeting on the conference agenda.

### Benn to put the case

It will be advocated by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Left-wing MP for the mining constituency of Chesterfield, and goes further than Mr Kinnock did in his recent speech to the TUC conference in Brighton.

It also goes further than a pre-conference statement by Mr Kinnock and his national executive colleagues last week.

Then the executive, in expressing total support for the miners, omitted any mention of the police.

There were also reports last week that Mr Kinnock, in talks at Westminster, had won agreement from Mr Scargill to leave criticism of the police out of the miners' debate at the conference and to make any such criticism during a separate debate on the police generally.

But yesterday the national executive committee quickly accepted the N U M resolution, which was put forward some time ago, and which was submitted for consideration yesterday at the meeting at which Mr Scargill was not present.

Mr Kinnock, who would al-

## Pit deputies may help to end strike deadlock

By JOHN RICHARDS Industrial Correspondent

**LEADERS** of the pit deputies union, Nacods, meet the Coal Board today for further talks following the 82.5 per cent vote for an all-out stoppage by their 17,000 members.

They are expected to try to persuade Mr Ian Macgregor, the Board chairman, to go back into talks on the miners' strike, which is entering its 30th week.

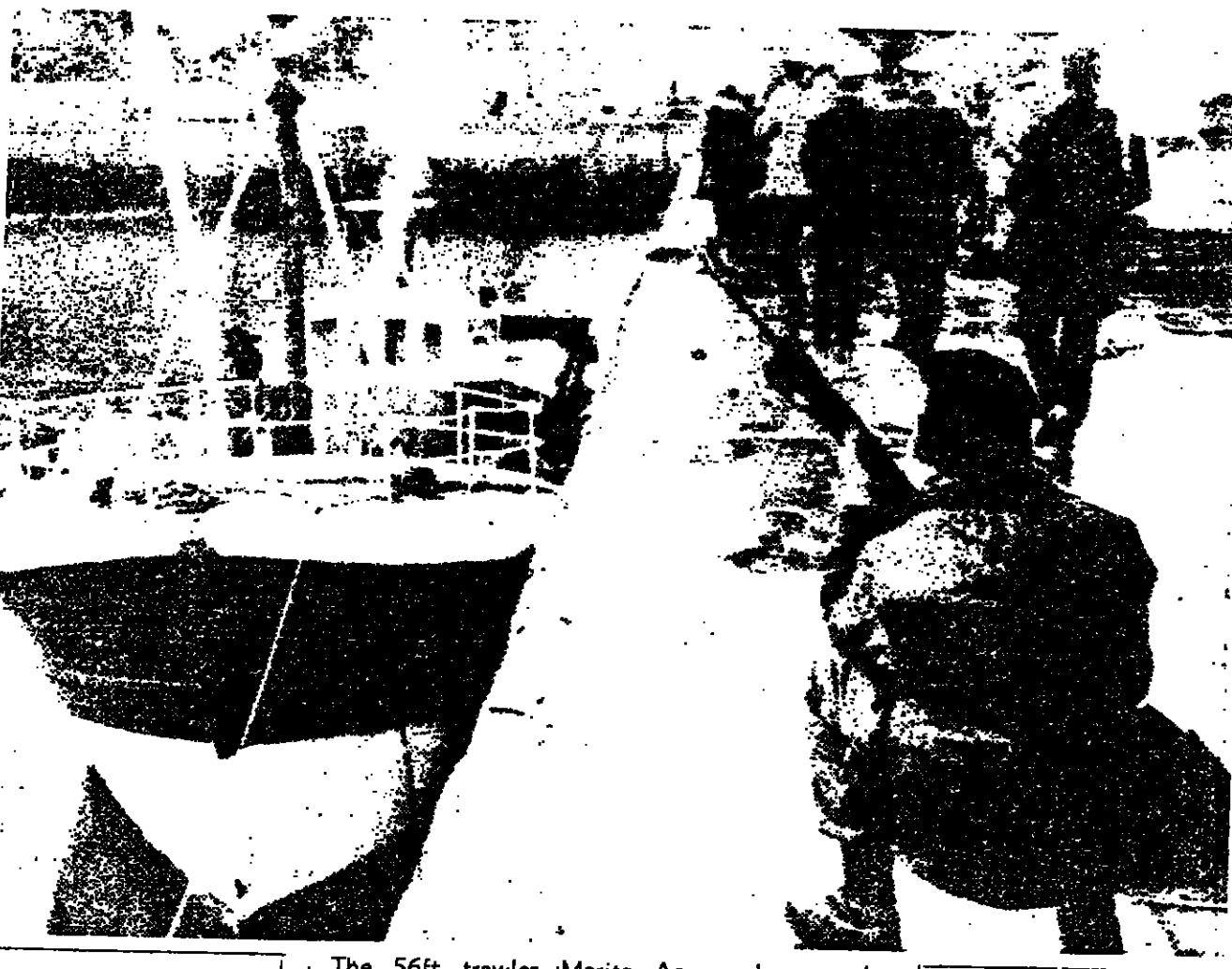
The independent conciliation service, ACAS, is standing by to assist in settling talks between Mr Macgregor and the N U M under way, but it is not expected to make any fresh move for a day or two.

### No date fixed

One proposal which might assist in breaking the deadlock is a Nacods suggestion that the pit review procedure should be revised. It looks, among other things, at coal reserves available and other problems in collieries which might face closure.

With the Nacods strike vote declared, but no date fixed for it, the deputies might be in a position to try to bring all the parties together.

Mr Scargill yesterday brushed aside opinion poll claims that the miners' dispute had led to a slump in the fortunes of the



The 56ft trawler *Marita Ann* under armed guard yesterday in Haulbowline harbour, near Cork, where security men brought ashore more than seven tons of arms and ammunition destined for the IRA.

# IRA suffers major setback in arms haul

By JAMES ALLAN in Cork

**SEIZURE** of more than seven tons of arms and ammunition being brought ashore by a 56ft fishing trawler off the West Coast of Ireland has dealt a severe blow to the Provisional IRA.

But amid jubilation in Dublin yesterday, the Republic's Justice Minister, Mr Michael Noonan said: "The IRA are alive and kicking. Even though this has been damaging to them, they will continue."

And the Provisional Sinn Féin, the IRA's allegedly political wing, defiantly announced: "Setbacks like this will not deter us."

Eleven suspects were detained along with the biggest haul of weaponry since the current IRA campaign began 15 years ago.

The operation, codenamed *leprechaun*, involved close co-operation between security agencies in America and the Republic, which has been stepped up since the arrival of President Reagan in the White House.

Acting on information from the United States, the Irish Republic's small navy dispatched three corvettes, half of which were in the Atlantic last week. They had been told that a Canadian-registered ship had taken a haul of arms and ammunition on board in an east American coast port on Monday.

**Satellite monitor**

The illegal cargo was transferred on Friday about 150 miles off the west coast of Ireland on to a fishing trawler, *Marita Ann*, captained by Michael Browne, 41, a fisherman from Fenit, a small cove in Co. Kerry.

The Corvettes, which were kept in touch with the progress of the "mother" ship through information monitored by an American space satellite, took up positions around the remote Skilly Rocks, one of the Irish Republic's most south-westerly outposts.

As the trawler, with "IRA" painted red on its side in high letters, neared the Rocks early on Saturday morning, the 972-ton Corvette *Emer* emerged from hiding and called on the trawler to stop.

When it attempted to alter course, the *Emer's* skipper ordered four tracer bullets to be fired across the bow of *Marita Ann*, which then came to a halt.

It would appear that the crew had been planning to resist attempts to arrest the vessel, as five primed hand grenades were found in the wheel helm, along with 12 loaded handeans.

**Record catch**

The *Marita Ann* was escorted through rough seas to the Irish Navy's base at Haulbowline in Cork harbour, where yesterday bomb disposal experts went over the heavily laden trawler looking for booby traps before the first cask of unloading its deadly cargo.

By nightfall, it was clear that the latest haul considerably outstrips that made in 1975, when the Irish Navy intercepted the coaster *Claudia* in Waterford Bay, loaded with arms from Libya. A full inventory will take several days to prepare.

Last night, as the Irish Police continued to question the 11 detained men, a detective described the consignment as "more than enough to start a small war."

It included at least 100 arm-litre rifles, still greased in their factory wrappings; West German semi-automatic rifles; 50,000 rounds of Nato ammunition; inertia rockets; Korean-made hand grenades; pump-action shotguns; telescopic sight-vision sights and survival kits, including toothbrushes.

There was also one complete armour-carrying heavy machine-gun with a range of more than five miles and twice as powerful as any machine-gun yet known to be possessed by the IRA.

The haul also included instruction manuals on the various weapons, camouflage uniforms, flask jackets, greasing fluid, cleaning kits, including brushes and rods, and medical equipment.

The Irish Prime Minister, Dr

Continued on Back P. Col 4

## SELECTION VOTE IN BALANCE

By NICHOLAS COMFORT Political Staff

**LABOUR'S** national executive handed Mr Kinnock a moral victory when, it voted 17-12 yesterday to back his call for party members in the constituencies to be given a say in the reselection of MPs in a crucial conference vote today.

The vote means that the "Hard Left" has failed in its immediate objective of keeping the plan for one-member, one-vote of the conference agenda and thus enabling activist constituency caucuses to oust Mr Kinnock's own MPs in a crucial conference vote today.

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But the outcome of this afternoon's debate is still in doubt following a vote later yesterday by delegates from the Transport Union — Mr Kinnock's own — to oppose the plan.

**Nuqe opposed**

The miners and Nuqe are also expected to vote against it, following the advice of their union executive to reject the plan in any form, the Transport union delegates were putting by far the largest of the union block votes at Blackpool, 1,250,000, against the plan.

But some other "heavyweight" unions, including the Engineers (850,000 votes) and the General, Municipal and Boilermakers (650,000), are committed to backing Mr Kinnock.

Special Article—P16

## Bishop Jenkins in row over doctrines

By R. BARRY O'BRIEN

**ECCLESIASTICAL** controversy resurfaced around the Bishop of Durham yesterday with a challenge to the House of Bishops on his right to question doctrines of the Church of England.

Forty-five clergy in the dioceses of Durham and Newcastle have called for a statement from the Bishops on the issues of the virgin birth and the Resurrection which have both been questioned by Bishop David Jenkins.

The move came as the Bishop was still in the thick of the political row over his attack on the Government's handling of the miners' strike.

On Saturday he posted a letter to Mr Walker, Energy Secretary, setting out his own proposals for ending the dispute.

The Bishops have been asked if the consecration of Dr Jenkins as Bishop of Durham has indicated a change in the Church's previous insistence on bishops adhering to fundamental articles of faith.

**Past controversy**

The question has been put in a paper from the North East Diocesan Evangelical Fellowship, formed by Church of England clergy in the diocese of Durham and Newcastle.

The paper has been sent to all 150 bishops individually in a move to get the question discussed at a meeting of the House of Bishops this week.

The paper recalls past controversy when the doctrine of the virgin birth and the Resurrection were questioned by a former Bishop of Durham, Henson, before he became Bishop of Hereford in 1918.

Bishop was required by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Randall Davidson, to affirm his adherence to the doctrines before he was consecrated. He

Continued on Back P. Col 4

## 30 HURT AS TRAIN DERAILS

By JENNY SHIELDS

**THIRTY** people were injured yesterday when a Manchester-Gatwick express train was derailed just outside Dorrige station in the West Midlands.

But the 110 passengers had a lucky escape with nine carriages staying upright after leaving the track 400 yards outside the station.

Ambulances took five people to Solihull hospital and 10 to East Birmingham hospital where they were treated for cuts, bruises and other minor injuries. Another 15 people were given first aid at the trackside.

### 20 mph approach

A British Rail spokesman said the train was approaching Dorrige station at about 20 mph when the accident happened at 5.30 p.m.

The diesel train had slowed down because of engineering work on the track, but the spokesman said that had nothing to do with the accident. An inquiry is to be held this week.

As railway officials began to examine the track, for possible causes of the accident, the passengers were taken by bus to nearby Lamington where another train was laid on.

## FUGITIVES PLEA FOR MOVE

By Our Durham Correspondent

The six fugitive Indians occupying the British Consulate in Durham yesterday asked four Western diplomatic missions for alternative sanctuary, claiming that British officials were putting them under "abnormal pressure" to leave.

Telex messages were sent to the American, German, French and Dutch embassies in Pretoria requesting "all facilities" to enable them to continue their protest against South Africa's detention-without-trial laws.

## SEVEN HURT IN POLICE CHASE

By Our Crime Correspondent

Seven people were in hospital last night, one man critically hurt and a woman and two men seriously injured after a high speed 10-mile chase by police in West London.

It started when police were called to a public house in West Drayton. A white Ford Capri car drove off. During the chase it collided with a van and a car.

## COAL UP BY 15p

The price of coal will rise by 15p a bag to 25.80 in the Isle of Man today because of extra shipping costs from Poland and West Germany due to the pit strike.

### Today's Weather

GENERAL SITUATION: Low over N. France will move N.E. into North Sea.

LONDON, MIDLANDS, S.E., E., N.E., S.W., S. ENGLAND, E. ANGLIA: Occasional rain, perhaps heavy, drier later. Wind variable, moderate. Max. 59F (15C).

CHANNEL IS., S.W., N.W. ENGLAND, WALES: Showers, perhaps heavy and prolonged, sunny periods. Wind variable, light or moderate. 61F (16C).

N. IRLAND, S. SCOTLAND: Sunny spells, scattered showers. Wind variable or moderate. 57F (14C).

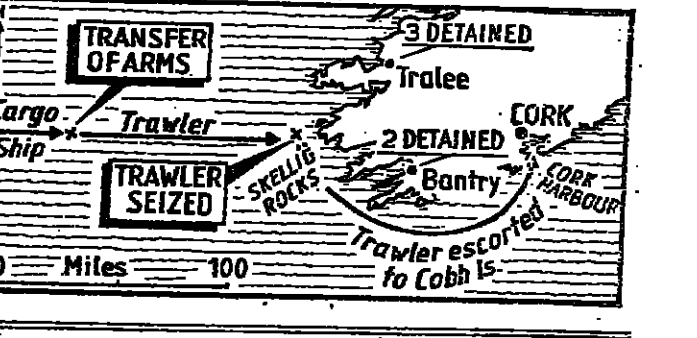
S. NORTH SEA, STRAIT OF DOVER: Wind S.W., force 1-3 becoming easterly variable, 4 or 5, Sea moderate.

ENG. CH. (E.): Variable, 1-3 becoming easterly, 4 or 5, Slight becoming moderate.

IRISH SEA: S. or S.W., 1-3 or 4, Slight.

OUTLOOK: Changeable.

Weather Maps—P28



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# NUM REWRITES LABOUR'S COAL POLICY

By JOHN RICHARDS Industrial Correspondent

KEY sections of the Labour party policy statement, "A Future for British Coal," to be presented today at the party's conference in Blackpool, have been rewritten at the behest of the NUM, and the union has vetoed the whole of the statement's comments regarding picket-line violence.

A comparison of the early and final drafts of the statement—rewritten following meetings between Mr Kinnock, Labour's leader, and Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president—show that the union has been influential in getting anti-Government and anti-Coal Board feelings hardened.

The union has also succeeded in getting any reference to the need for a "new" plan for coal dropped, and brought Labour into line with the miners' determination that proposed pit closures and cutbacks in the industry cannot be used to draw up a revised strategy for coal.

The first change in the Labour text provides a propaganda victory for the miners over the amount of support pledged by the TUC and other trade unions.

A new paragraph proclaims: "The Labour party welcomes the support given to the miners by the trade union movement, by constituency Labour parties and other sectors of the party, and by the public. We endorse the support given to the NUM by the TUC at its congress in Brighton, and its determination to make the dispute more effective. We condemn the intransigence of the National Coal Board in their approach to negotiations and we reaffirm our support for the NUM in their continuing efforts to negotiate a settlement that will secure their objectives."

## MacGregor warned

Next comes an insertion aimed at warning Mr MacGregor, Coal Board chairman, that he cannot impose lower production targets "at the behest of the Tory Government" which would mean closing another 70 pits and the loss of a further 70,000 mining jobs—20,000 in the next 12 months.

"These proposals were always inconsistent with the interests of the British people," says the revised text.

"Now, however, after the loss of over 50 million tonnes of production during the dispute, the short- and medium-

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term targets have been made irrelevant.

"It is thus clear that the claim by the Government and the Coal Board that their refusal to withdraw the closure list and thereby settle the dispute is based on economic and market considerations, is simply not sustainable."

The NUM has achieved a broader victory at Mrs Thatcher's economic strategy by persuading the Labour party to include another new section in the statement.

This reads: "Government policies have been directly responsible for the fall in demand for coal in Britain—policies which have caused a massive slump in output and at least four million men and women out of work."

## Central priority

"The result has been a massive fall in industrial energy consumption. This is why Labour's central priority must be to rebuild the economy and put Britain back to work."

"Yet, if Britain is ever to regain her industrial strength, if we are ever to find work for our people, the nation must be able to rely on a thriving, expanding coal industry."

Another change involves a declaration in the original statement that said Labour believed a policy for a comprehensive, integrated energy policy, based on an expanding and healthy coal industry, should be based on a new plan for coal to be agreed between the NUM, the Government and the Coal Board along the lines agreed by previous Labour governments.

Again at the behest of the NUM, a section in which pickets as well as the police are criticised for violence has been deleted from the statement.

## Left firm on U.S. bases and Ulster

By Our Political Staff

LEFT-WINGERS campaigning for the closure of all American bases and the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland gave notice in Labour's National Executive yesterday that they intend to force both these issues in this week's party conference at Blackpool.

While they lost the vote on each issue by a comfortable margin, they hope the matter they have put down will help them rally enough support on both issues in the conference itself to embarrass the party leadership.

The Left's move on American bases produced a heated argument in the executive between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy Labour leader, who told him that the motion was advocating simply what too far.

## Defence policy

While Labour now has a unilateralist defence policy, it remains committed to Nato. The majority of the executive did not see how this could be reconciled with closure of American conventional as well as nuclear bases.

The executive decided by 17 votes to 10 not to support the motion from Glasgow Cathcart when it is debated on Wednesday, but to seek remission.

The margin on the Ulster resolution was much the same. Nine Left-wingers voted to support the motion from Witney, urging the party to "argue fully for British troop withdrawal," which is to be debated on Thursday. But 16 executive members voted to remit.

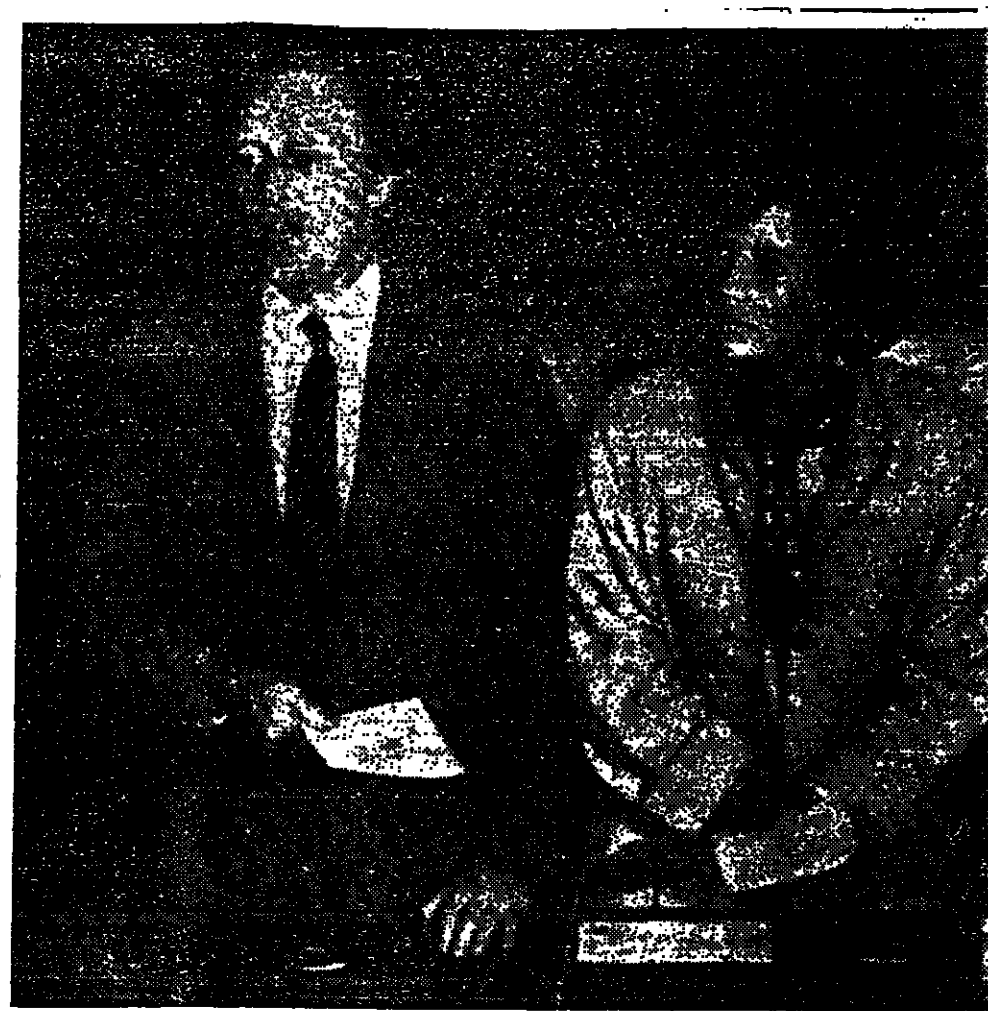
## Mrs KINNOCK DEFENDS PEACE STUDIES

The teaching of peace studies in schools was defended by Mrs Glynis Kinnock, wife of the Labour leader, at a Labour CND rally at Blackpool yesterday.

She said children had to be encouraged "in the ways of cooperation and peace." No subject was more appropriate than survival for inclusion in the school curriculum.

Mrs Kinnock attacked Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, for presiding over "ruinous" cuts in education and for complaining about teachers who wore CND badges and schools which staged peace plays.

"The present philosophy of preserving peace by preparing for war is outdated and suicidal," she said.



Mr Kinnock, Opposition leader, attending a Methodist service with his wife Glynis in Blackpool on the eve of today's Labour party conference.

## Kaufman spars with Whitelaw on violence

By OUR POLITICAL STAFF

VISCOUNT WHITELAW'S challenge to Labour leaders to use their party conference this week to condemn mob violence and intimidation as seen

in the miners' dispute was countered yesterday by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Shadow Home Secretary.

Mr Kaufman said: "The difference between Lord Whitelaw and me is that I just don't condemn some violence. I condemn all violence."

Lord Whitelaw, Deputy Prime Minister, had said that as the official Opposition it was Labour's responsibility to condemn the violence, thuggery and intimidation.

He said that the country wanted to hear the Labour party stand up for Parliamentary democracy. He was "fed up" with Labour politicians shuffling the issue off and bringing police into the arguments.

He said yesterday: "They know perfectly well that if there wasn't mass picketing and violence on the mass picket lines there would be no need for the police to be in mass numbers in order to make sure that people have the right to work."

He defended the role of the police, saying: "It is right that these people who have a job and want to go to it should be enabled to do so. That is what the police are doing in the miners' strike."

## Making conditions

But, speaking on BBC radio, Mr Kaufman said that Lord Whitelaw was laying down conditions on which violence was to be condemned when it was all violence that should be criticised.

He added: "If there is violence involving the police, and we have seen some of that on television in the last few days, then surely that ought to be condemned as well."

He said: "If there had not been mass picketing there might not have been mass picketing. I have seen picket lines where there are no police or police who just come along twice a day."

"What the Government is doing is trying to imply that all the people involved in this strike are behaving violently. The amount of violence which is taking place is small, but of course, people see it when it is very well publicised on television."

Mr Kaufman said that intimidation, use of force or oppression was objectionable.

Mr Kaufman appeared more concerned however to take the opportunity to condemn the Government's overall performance and he described the Government as "the real perpetrators of violence."

The Czech-born former Labour MP was at a meeting held to discuss setting up a Labour newspaper.

At the start of the meeting, a Labour delegate, Mr John Sutton, 47, a member of the Soviet print union, objected to Mr Maxwell being on the platform.

Mr Sutton said he had lost his job last November when Mr Maxwell closed the printing works at Park Royal following a dispute with the unions there.

He told Mr Maxwell he objected to him using the Tory Industrial relations' legislation to take the unions to court.

Mr Maxwell was continually heckled by a section of the audience during his speech.

There were cries of "rubbish" when he said it was the printers at Park Royal who had destroyed the jobs there.

Mr Maxwell agreed with critics of the bingo games now being conducted by the Munro and other Fleet Street publications that such activity should not really be part of a serious newspaper.

He had wanted to "kill off" bingo in the Munro when he took it over "but, would you believe it, our readership department showed me letters from about six million readers who pleaded for this innocent game to remain."

Mr Maxwell said he had therefore decided not to act like a dictator by abolishing bingo against the popular demand for it.

He had received offers to become one of the leaders of the S.D.P. but had resisted them because he was committed to the Labour party. "I do not change sides, I am not a turncoat," he said.

During a collection there were catcalls from the audience of "How much is Maxwell giving?" and "Give £1 million" as cigar-smoking Mr Maxwell dug in his pocket for notes to put into the collecting tin.

Mirror 'millionaire'

A mother-of-five has become the DAILY MIRROR first millionaire bingo winner, Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, announced yesterday at a fringe Labour party meeting in Blackpool. He was heckled by delegates who said the cash should have gone instead to striking miners.

## 'No one must hold nation to ransom' warning to miners

A MEMBER of the Wilberforce Inquiry whose backing for the miners ended their crippling 1972 pay strike, gave a warning yesterday that "sheer force" could not be allowed to succeed in the present dispute.

He is Mr John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society.

In a direct criticism of the NUM leadership, he said that no one "by pressure of force of numbers must be allowed to hold the nation to ransom."

Neither should anyone "be allowed to disregard the law upon which freedom is built. No one is going to frighten others into submission."

Board 'failure'

But, writing to the society's 15,000-member organisations, Mr Garnett also criticised the Coal Board for "effectively" consulting about the closure of uneconomic pits.

The board had also failed to bring alternative economic activity to those areas likely to be worst hit by closures, he said.

Mr Garnett was one of a three-man inquiry, headed by Lord Wilberforce, appointed to find a solution to find a solution to the 1972 strike which caused widespread power cuts and led to 1,000,000 workers throughout industry being laid off.

Their report was produced in less than a week and concluded that the miners had a "just case for special treatment." Rises substantially higher than those offered by the NCB were recommended.

'Dreadful warning'

Mr Garnett said the present strike was a "dreadful warning for all of us in industry, commerce and the public service of the cost of not getting employees to understand the simple economic facts of life. There is no right to earn money at any cost."

A solution to the strike would come only when the NUM accepted that there had to be change and that economic were one of the crucial factors.

"We are resisting the right of any one group of people to say that they have jobs for life, as this can only be done at the expense of others," Mr Garnett wrote.

MOTIONS ON 'TRIVOLIOUS' POLICE

By Our Crime Correspondent

Delegates to the Labour conference are criticised in an editorial in Police Review for a "commitment to frivolously over agenda motions concerning the police."

It asks what can be made of a motion that "Officers in charge to be elected by community representatives and rank and file police."

"The proposal does little more than emphasise the superficiality of an agenda of over 500 motions, not one of which refers to the organised violence that has replaced lawful picketing," says Police Review. "If the Church of England is the Tory party at prayer, the Labour party conference is becoming socialism at play."

'PERNICIOUS TAX ON JOBS' ABOLISHED

By Our Business Correspondent

The National Insurance Surcharge, abolished by the Government over the weekend, destroyed 300,000 jobs and cost industry £17 billion in the eight years since it was introduced as a temporary measure.

Confederation of British Industry says today.

Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director general, tells Mr Lawson, Chancellor, in a "thank you" letter that businessmen are grateful to him for finally getting rid of "this senseless tax."

The Prime Minister described the levy as a "pernicious tax on jobs." It was introduced by the then Labour Government in 1976 as part of an International Monetary Fund-orchestrated package to help Britain through a financial crisis.

## ROW LOOMS OVER POWER PRICE LEVY

By Our Business Correspondent

A CLASH is looming between the Treasury and the State electricity supply industry over plans to introduce a surcharge on power users to help foot the bill for the miners' strike.

The levy could be the equivalent of 5 per cent. spread over bills for a full year, 10 per cent. over six-months or as high as 20 per cent. if slipped on a single quarterly demand.

But the electricity industry is ready to resist the pressure for a special surcharge and is expected to argue that the consumer should not meet the extra cost of buying oil to conserve coal stocks. The oil bill is now running at £25 million to £30 million a week.

Bigger struggle

A parallel is being drawn with the way the bill for extra policing on picket lines is being handled. The Government is carrying most of the additional cost.

The "who pays" issue is part of a bigger struggle building up over the future level of energy price rises and a financial contribution to the Treasury from the profitable electricity and gas industries.

TOUGHER LAW ON PICKETING DEMANDED

Mr Brittan, Home Secretary, is being urged to make picketing by more than six strikers at a single entrance illegal.

The Institute of Directors will ask him to tighten up the law because of the uncertainties of the present legislation against mass picketing.

The limit of six pickets at a single entrance is contained in a Code of Practice which forms part of the 1980 Industrial Relations Act, but is only advisory.

HARD ACTION ON PICKETS URGED

A chief constable was urged to "come down hard" on miners' pickets yesterday following an ambush on Friday of a police convoy at Silverwood country near Rotherham.

P.C. Paul Middelton, South Yorkshire's police federation secretary, called on Mr Peter Wright the area's chief constable to bring tougher charges against pickets "before a policeman is killed."

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BRITISH PETROLEUM	GRAND METROPOLITAN	BEECHAM GROUP
COURTAULDS	BTR	GLAXO GROUP
GUEST KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS	DISTILLERS CO.	BICC
TATE & LYLE	CADBURY SCHWEPES	BOWATER INDUSTRIES
IMPERIAL GROUP	BOOTS	TI GROUP
THORN EMI	MARKS & SPENCER	ASSOCIATED DAIRIES
BLUE CIRCLE INDUSTRIES	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	PLESSEY
P & O STEAM NAVIGATION	HANSON TRUST	HAWKER SIDDELEY
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# QUEEN'S HORSES PANIC DURING 21-GUN SALUTE

By ALAN COPPS in Toronto

A 21-GUN salute to welcome the Queen and Prince Philip to the largest military tattoo ever staged in Canada was cut short after the firing panicked two of the horses pulling the Royal Landau.

The leading team first shied and then turned right round just after entering the arena in Toronto, bringing the spectacular mounted procession to a juddering halt.

As other horses became nervous the salute was stopped, after the eighth gun had fired.

Grooms and members of the Governor General's Horse Guard who were escorting the Sovereign rushed to sort out the tangle.

The parade resumed and the Queen appeared unperturbed by the incident, smiling and waving at the 53,000 crowd before transferring to a white jeep to inspect the guard of honour.

The centrepiece of the tattoo was the presentation of a new Guidon (standard) to the Queen's York Rangers (first American regiment), a unit drawn first from loyalist soldiers at the time of the American Revolution and based at Fort York, Toronto's original military post.

## Field altar

The ceremony took place at a field altar formed by stacked drums in the centre of an open square honour guard. The Guidon was placed on the altar and dedicated, then presented by Her Majesty to the senior regimental sergeant major.

It was a passage of prayer and solemnity in a night of pageantry and military thunder. The pipes and drums of Canada's many Scottish regiments joined the massed bands of the guards and the Royal Regiment of Canada.

A march past of soldiers in historical costumes included many redoubt of every phase of the country's history: the Corps of Voyageurs, the Upper Canada Rifles and volunteers of the Monarchist League.

Armoured cars, illustrated the York Rangers' current reconnaissance role, joined more than 1,500 men in the arena for a stirring finale by the massed bands and highland dancers.

Mounted inconspicuously on a bright yellow forklift truck in order to be seen by all, Capt. Gino Falconi, director of music, conducted an original arrangement combining "Auld Lang Syne" and the Last Post.

## Fireworks farewell

The Queen, in a pink coat, stood alone on the dais for the final royal salute and the playing of the anthem "O Canada." Then with Prince Philip she toured the arena in an open car before leaving to the crash of fireworks.

The military pageant was the final engagement of a day during which the Queen, in a private ceremony aboard the Royal yacht Britannia, presented Mr Trudeau, former Canadian Prime Minister, with the insignia of an honorary member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

In another event to mark the city's 150th anniversary the Queen and Prince Philip yesterday went on an extended walkabout during a festival for the Italian community, who now represents nearly one third of the population in central Toronto.

They also visited the Royal Ontario Museum and attended a service of thanksgiving to mark the 200th anniversary of the province. It included readings from the Jewish and Islamic traditions as well as from St Matthew's Gospel.

Meanwhile, officials said it was likely that protocol books for future Royal visits to Canada would include a specific instruction not to touch the Queen.

This follows the incident last Thursday when Mr James Snow, Ontario's Transportation Minister, apparently upset the Queen by guiding her with his hand. He subsequently apologized for breaking traditions.



A HOODED member of the South East Asian Liberation League leaving the Bazaar, Surrey, laboratories of Bios at the weekend with one of 11 beggars seized from kennels. The league alleged that the dogs were suffering from skin, mouth and eye infections and said they were "taken to safe homes." S E A L L said all 25 of its raiders "successfully escaped although the police gave a determined chase."

## Man's sex life hit by giving up smoking

A MIDDLE-AGED Scotsman's sex life was ruined by giving up smoking, but restored when he was put on a diet, according to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The 58-year-old man, from Greenock, developed what is called the Pickwick Syndrome—getting fat and dozing off in the daytime—when he gave up smoking.

He also complained bitterly that though he had previously had sexual intercourse twice a week, all he did in bed now was snore, rather louder than before.

## Hormones checked

The man, whose story is told in the Journal by a group of doctors and biochemists from Greenock and Glasgow, was sent to hospital to have his sex hormones checked.

The hormones were down but his weight was up to 15 stones. Put on a diet, he dropped to 12 stones. Sexual intercourse, the doctors report, was occurring at least twice weekly.

Up to 42 per cent. of men with Pickwickian syndrome—fat, sleepy and short of breath, but without any bronchitis to cause that—may be impotent, they report. Only when they get more oxygen in their blood by losing weight can they qualify again as hot-blooded males.

## NEW SIBERIAN RAILWAY LINE COMPLETED

By ROBIN GEDYE in Moscow

The Soviet Union's "construction project of the century" was completed at the weekend with the laying of the last link of a new 2,000-mile trans-Siberian railway line.

The ten-year project, from Lake Baikal in the West to the Amur river on the East coast, has been bedevilled by natural disasters.

The line will enable new areas, rich in mineral deposits, to be commercially exploited and speed freight between Japan and Western Europe faster than by sea.

## Tedium takes final curtain at cinema

A REDUNDANT cinema manager staged a boredom demonstration before leaving his job at the Cannon Classic, Birmingham, in protest at the tediousness of the films he had to show.

Mr James Debeny cancelled the advertised showing of "Cannonball Run" and "Breakdance" and invited his friends to sit through the film he said had bored him "the most."

Shields and John Mills. He told his audience that the film was so awful it qualified for an award. "It runs for one hour 56 minutes, but it may seem longer to you," he said.

Mr Debeny, 35, said later that the showing had the desired effect. His guests were numbed.

## 'Toytown' figures

He staged the protest because it was his belief the film industry was throwing money away on bad films, and was unwilling to spend the "petty" cash needed to keep cinemas open.

Some films, he said, were so boring that on one occasion he had found two members of the audience listening to transistor radios.

He said: "I love the cinema, but it is a Mickey Mouse industry run by Toytown figures."

Mr Debeny, a BA who now accepts his career in the industry is now over, is going back to university to study for a Master's degree. He was made redundant from his £5,800-a-year job in Station Road, Birmingham, when his employers let the cinema out to another entertainment company.

No one was available for comment at the Cannon Classic yesterday.

## PESETAS FIDDLE

Hundred pesetas coins have been passed off as £1 coins in busy stores in Gloucestershire, police revealed yesterday. The coins are similar in appearance and feel, but 100 pesetas are worth only about 50 pence.

## 3-D hologram cheque cards 'fraud-proof'

ABOUT 16 million bank customers will from today begin receiving new cheque guarantee cards with a "fraud-proof" 3-D hologram designed to make counterfeiting impossible.

The new cards are being issued by 26 High Street banks and will be phased in over the next 15 months as existing cards expire.

All the major banks, with the exception of Barclay's will be introducing the new card. Barclay's allow their Barclaycard to double as a cheque card and credit card, and for some months new Barclaycards have also had a hologram design.

The fraud-proof card is designed to stamp out growing

losses to the banks because of counterfeiting and theft.

The banks estimate they are losing an "unacceptable" £26 million a year because of cheque card fraud, and the losses are growing by 25 per cent. a year.

## 3-D graphic

Among the banks introducing the new card are NatWest, Midland and Lloyds, as well as the TSB, Yorkshire and Co-op banks.

The hologram will show a 3-D graphic which will alter from the words "bank card" to a bank symbol and the image "£50" as the card is turned.

The signature strip on the new card is claimed to change colour and texture when it is tampered with.

## Army charged PoW for 'enemy issue' trousers

By Air Cdre G. S. COOPER Defence Staff

AN Army officer wounded and taken prisoner at Arnheim found on his return home that he had not only been taxed on pay he had not received but had also been charged for a pair of trousers issued by his captors.

The story comes from one of many letters from former prisoners of war collected by Squadron Leader R. S. Gunning, of Calne, Wilts., to support a campaign over the handling of former PoW's pay.

Major F. W. Lindley, who has since died, was serving in the 10th Parachute Bn when he was taken prisoner at Arnheim in September 1944. He was released in April 1945. "I never received any German 'Laager Marks' or any other form of pay during this period," he wrote.

His trousers were cut away by the medical orderly who dressed his wounds. When he reached Oflag NAX in Rotenburg he was issued with a pair of trousers by the Germans.

"When I returned and collected my pay slips from my bank I found I had paid Income Tax on my gross pay. Then 'pay by Enemy Government' (one

third) had been deducted." He was also charged for a pair of battledress trousers "issued by Enemy Government."

He complained at the time to the pay office, but was told it was according to the regulations. He said he did not need the money, which was only a small sum, "but it was an appalling, miserable thing to do to us."

The Committee for Justice for Prisoners of War is campaigning for an independent inquiry into why the Treasury kept about £1,200,000 at 1945 prices out of the total sum deducted from PoW pay when the Government decided not to reimburse the German and Italian governments after the war.

## SALMONELLA DEATH

A 82-year-old woman, Mrs Ada Dotti, has died from salmonella poisoning at Whitchurch Psychiatric Hospital, Cardiff, where five other patients have been isolated with food poisoning.

## British film industry 'faces extinction'

By ROBIN STRINGER

GOVERNMENT policy may lead to the virtual extinction of indigenous British film-making, Mr Mamoun Hassan, former managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation, claimed today.

He said: "I am afraid that unless there is government intervention in Britain, then we won't have a cinema industry."

Mr Hassan, who launched his attack in this month's STILLS magazine, added: "Basically we will just see America on the few big screens left."

"The notion that we leave film-making to the market-place is simply ignorant. The market place is just not big enough when you are talking about very high risk investment."

"That is why Conservatives, Socialist and Social Democrat governments right across Europe support their film industries."

Mr Hassan said he had faith in Government plans to create a private sector substitute for the NFFC financed by companies including Thorn-EMI, Rank and Channel 4. He accused the Government of having made up its mind about the film industry before

the two-year review leading up to the White Paper on the subject had ever begun.

He went on: "The Government has a view of the world and that was clear from day one."

"To subject us all to a review when the decision had already been made and all that was being sought was the language of execution is pretty disgraceful because we are dealing with people's lives and careers."

"I never felt that anyone took a blind bit of notice of anything I said. The evidence was never sifted, it was simply blocked and any outside view was taken as evidence of delinquency."

Until his resignation from the NFFC which officially takes effect today, Mr Hassan had been managing director of the corporation for five years.

During this time it invested in many successful British feature films including "Gregory's Girl" and "Another Country". Mr Hassan, who is away advising the Australian Film Commission, will start a new job on his return later this month at the independent production company, Video Arts.



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## U.S. WAITS FOR NEXT MOVE BY THE KREMLIN

By FRANK TAYLOR in Washington

AMERICAN officials said yesterday that the talks between President Reagan and Mr Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, offered some hope of progress on arms control but it could be "a couple of months" before Moscow made any further move.

Mr Shultz, Secretary of State, said that after the last session with Mr Gromyko on Saturday there was agreement to "keep in touch"—apparently the only concrete outcome.

### THE GREAT GROMYKO NON-EVENT

By ROBIN GEDYE in Moscow

ASK the average Russian what he thinks was achieved by the Reagan-Gromyko meeting in Washington and he could be excused for roaring with laughter.

Despite the grim determination of virtually every Western political commentator to see some point of movement, some glimmer of hope in the build-up to the first-ever meeting between the two men, the Soviet public never suffered under such a delusion.

A barrage of anti-American rhetoric which preceded the concurrent with and followed Friday's "historic" meeting can only be praised for the honest full-blooded manner in which it tried to dispel any hopes of breakthroughs, gaps, glimmers, or chinks of light.

But the West would not listen. It could not believe that such a moment could pass without some positive result.

According to Mr Shultz, United States Secretary of State, who spoke shortly after Mr Gromyko met President Reagan, the talks "definitely advanced the cause of peace."

'Acute problems' According to Mr Gromyko, the talks "unfortunately did not make it possible to draw a conclusion about practical positive changes in the foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration."

Mr Gromyko was quoted by the official Tass news agency as saying there had been no visible signs that the Reagan Administration was ready to take "realistic positions on the substance of the acute problems of war and peace."

The most 'optimistic' official comment on the talks over the past week came from Tass. "They agreed to have, in the future, if need be and by agreement, meetings of representatives of the sides to discuss further these and, perhaps, some other problems."

It appeared yesterday that the main object was to let Mr Reagan use his personal appeal to demonstrate that he is ready to be flexible on weapons control and other issues.

Mr Reagan said in his weekly radio broadcast that Mr Gromyko was going back to Moscow in the knowledge that the Russians "will get a fair deal if they seek the path of negotiation and peace."

Mr Shultz, in a television interview yesterday, flatly denied that Mr Reagan had offered a moratorium on space weapons research if the Russians would agree to return to the nuclear weapons negotiating table in Geneva.

Mr Shultz said Mr Reagan had been clear in setting out his views to Mr Gromyko. He had emphasised America's strength and intention to defend itself anywhere in the world, had been "very realistic" about the strength of the Soviet Union and had declared he was very prepared and serious about opening up discussions on a wide range of issues.

Good impression Mr Robert McFarlane, National Security adviser, said the talks had been "jovial" at times and "testy" at others.

He thought it was "touching" to see "two men with enormous power of shaping events in the world going over with each other the specifics of the nuclear balance, disagreeing, but able to talk it out in a very friendly, almost jovial, context."

There seems little doubt that the American side believes Mr Gromyko, who has dealt with every President since Roosevelt, will have taken home a reasonably favourable impression of the present occupant of the White House.

It is equally clear that Mr Reagan's reelection campaign staff sees the talks as probably the last nail in the coffin of Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic challenger in November's election.

Having apparently failed to make inroads on Mr Reagan's domestic policies, Mr Mondale has been turning increasingly to the Reagan record on foreign policy. Mr Reagan can no longer be accused of not seeking accommodation with Moscow.



Moslem extremists raising a banner declaring "Allah of Destruction" as they waited in iron cages in Cairo yesterday for the Supreme State Security Court to pronounce sentences.

## MONDALE PRAISES CARTER

By FRANK TAYLOR in Washington

MR WALTER MONDALE, the Democratic Presidential candidate, shrugged off President Reagan's meeting with Mr Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, and launched a weekend attack on the American Government's foreign policy.

He accused Mr Reagan of being the first President "since the bomb went off" to make no progress on arms reduction talks with the Russians.

The Reagan record on nuclear weapons coupled with the terrorist bombing of American facilities in the Middle East pointed to "growing evidence of a failure of foreign policy and leadership by the Administration."

Mr Mondale was speaking at a Democratic party picnic in Georgia attended by former President Jimmy Carter, who is 60 today.

In the early days of the campaign Mr Mondale seemed to be keeping his distance from Mr Carter, apparently because he did not want to remind voters of the drubbing Mr Carter and he took from Mr Reagan and Mr Bush in 1980.

Camp David But on Saturday he declared he was "proud of every day" of his service as Mr Carter's Vice-President, and he praised Mr Carter's achievements in education and the Camp David peace accords.

But criticism of Mr Reagan was at the heart of Mr Mondale's address: "We need a President who's in charge," he said. "A President who leads, a President who does not preach self-congratulation rather than challenging us to do better."

"We need a President who will set those deficits down and keep us strong but use the strength to keep the peace."

In Pittsburgh Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, the Democrats' Vice-Presidential candidate, showed a flash of anger at a reporter's question linking the present campaign with the Carter era.

"It's not Carter-Mondale," she said testily. "It's Mondale-Ferraro. It's four years later. It's not 1980. That's what Ronald Reagan wants to re-run. We're not going to let him do it."

High blood pressure Mr Mondale, 58, is in excellent health, but like millions of Americans he takes daily medication to control blood pressure, his doctor is quoted as saying. Dr Milton Hurwitz, of St Paul, Minnesota, told the New York Times that Mr Mondale's high blood pressure was first detected in 1971.

Reuter.

BLACK MARK

By Our Athens Correspondent

A physics teacher in Naabhi, Northern Greece, has been reported to the disciplinary council for failing three students who were imported shoes, after a "buy Greek" campaign.

## Showdown likely on Packer allegations

By DENIS WARNER in Melbourne

THE next round of the political battle over organised crime in Australia will be fought on the floor of the House of Representatives when Parliament resumes today, for what now will almost certainly be a brief final session before a general election.

In six-inch banner headlines on Saturday, the Sydney Sun-Herald, a Fairfax organisation newspaper, said: "Packer, Costigan... Parliament Showdown."

A showdown between Mr Kerry Packer, the media millionaire, and Mr Frank Costigan, Q.C., who headed the 4½-year Royal Commission investigation into organised crime, does seem inevitable.

It has been alleged that Mr Packer is the man code-named "Goanna" in leaked documents for the Costigan Commission. "Goanna" is said to have links with crimes involving drugs and pornography.

In Australia no one has ever challenged the authority or integrity of a Royal Commission in the way it was challenged by Mr Packer in a 8,000-word statement on Friday.

Star chamber "This extraordinary practice of holding secret sessions is reminiscent of the procedure of the Star Chamber, and, to give a more recent analogy, of the secret trials conducted by the KGB in the Soviet Union," his statement said.

Mr Douglas Meagher, Q.C., senior counsel assisting the Royal Commission, said Mr

Packer could of course be in contempt of the commission for his statement. "But he has much more to worry about than that," he said.

Mr Peacock, the Leader of the Opposition, will demand in Parliament today that the full report of the Costigan Commission should be published without delay.

He will renew the Opposition's allegation that the Hawke Government has obstructed investigation into the fight against organised crime.

A move is under consideration among the Opposition parties in the Senate to summon Mr Costigan, to say whether there is any truth in the allegations.

Innuendo and rumour

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, one of Mr Rupert Murdoch's Sydney newspapers, said yesterday: "Media magnate Mr Kerry Packer is right. There is a growing tendency in this country for people to be maligned through innuendo, rumour and unsubstantiated allegations."

"For a person's reputation to be attacked in the way Mr Packer's has been, on the basis of 'circumstances giving rise to a suspicion,' is appalling."

Apparently Mr Packer eventually decided to make his statement when he learned, among other things, that walls in Sydney were being smeared with the words "Packer is Goanna."

## 25 YEARS' JAIL FOR MOSLEMS

SIXTEEN Moslem extremists were jailed for 25 years with hard labour in Cairo yesterday after being found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the Government regime.

The court, ending the biggest trial in Egypt's modern history, acquitted 175 defendants, including Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a 44-year-old blind preacher from the southern town of Assiut, described as the "Prince" of the Moslem group.

Ninety other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging between two and 15 years. Nineteen defendants still at large were not sentenced.

The trial of the 300 defendants opened in December, 1982. They were accused of conspiracy to overthrow the Government, kill high officials and proclaim an Islamic-style Islamic republic following the assassination of President Sadat in October, 1981.

Those jailed for 25 years included Abdou El-Zomor, a former military intelligence colonel, given a similar sentence in the trial of President Sadat's assassins.

The sentence was pronounced only hours after the People's Assembly, bowing to a Government request, extended a three-year state of emergency, imposed since Sadat's assassination, for another 18 months.

In the Nile delta town of Kafri El-Dawwar three people died and 26, including seven police, were injured in riots yesterday over the rising price of bread and flour.—UPI and Reuter.

Mine was Soviet-made

A mine found by the British in the Gulf of Suez was Soviet-made, Egyptian authorities confirmed yesterday. Libya, which is armed by the Soviet Union, is thought to have planted mines to disrupt shipping.—AP.

## Israel Cabinet gets details of Lebanon withdrawal plan

By JOHN BULLOCK in Jerusalem

THE Israeli Cabinet was given details yesterday of a plan for withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

The plan had been discussed with Mr Richard Murphy, special American envoy, who has just ended a 10-day visit to Middle East capitals.

The Cabinet spokesman in Jerusalem would say only that Israel still wanted to take its troops out of Southern Lebanon but was determined to ensure security of its northern border. This meant Syrian troops occupying eastern Lebanon would not be allowed to move south.

Though the Cabinet spokesman did not say so, the Cabinet was mainly concerned with the South Lebanese Army, the 2,000-strong militia raised, trained, supplied, and "advised" by Israel. It was have acted as Israel's surrogate in the area.

Declared traitors The SLA, as it is known, is made up 60 per cent of Christians, 17 per cent of Shia Moslems, and 15 per cent of Druses. Most the rest are Sunni Moslems.

With all Moslems serving in it declared by religious leaders to be traitors, and the Christian majority far outnumbered by the hostile local population, the

"Army" would face annihilation without Israeli support. It is also discredited even with some of the Israeli military through such unexplained acts as a massacre a week ago of 13 villagers.

Israel has suggested concentrating the force right on the border, where it would be backed by Israel's reinforced United Nations group would take over with Lebanese internal security men preventing Palestinian guerrillas from retreating.

Syria is believed ready to accept the plan, and will not move into southern Lebanon as long as it can keep its troops in the east of the country and maintain its political influence in Beirut.

As it is generally accepted a pull-out from Lebanon cannot take place for months more important from the Israeli point of view was yesterday's indication of continued bombing in Jerusalem.

Israel's Government of national unity, the coalition of Likud and Labour parties led by Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres, took office 17 days ago promising swift action to tackle the country's 400 per cent inflation.

Since then, ministers have spent more time intriguing for places in the 10-member inner Cabinet, which will run the country, than in shaping reforms.

## EEC's 16,000 pools of problem wine

By GODFREY BROWN Agriculture Correspondent

HOW to drain an EEC wine lake already reckoned by British officials in Brussels to be capable of filling 16,000 Olympic-size swimming pools, is a problem for EEC Agriculture Ministers.

They meet in Luxembourg today.

And unless they can agree to change the wine subsidy system to limit production of high-yield, low-quality table wines, they will have little hope of persuading Spain, in entry negotiations now going on, to accept curbs.

EEC wine support was out of control, EEC sources said in Brussels yesterday, but it would be difficult to reach agreed changes because the production cutback, required was quite considerable. The Italians would suffer most, and they were preparing for a long siege.

One problem was emergence in Italy, and to a certain extent in France, of producers using latest techniques to produce "incredibly high" volumes of wine per hectare.

No natural outlet

The wine was of poor quality, for which there was no natural consumer outlet, and it ended up being distilled into alcohol for industry at EEC expense.

The EEC expects to destroy, by distillation, more than 700 million gallons of table wine, or 27 per cent of last autumn's harvest—a structural surplus proportionally larger than existed in the dairy sector when milk quotas were introduced.

Wine accounts for only two or three per cent of EEC farm production, but it is costing the EEC more than £600 million to support winegrowers this year, and Mr Jopling, Agriculture Minister, has given warning that this crisis is "approaching catastrophic proportions."

The Commission is proposing contributing some £550 million over five years towards a scheme to encourage growers to quit wine production, with curbs on replanting for 10 years, together with an extended freeze in the wine-support price.

It is also proposing compulsory distillation wherever table wine exceeds 2,200 million gallons, and the price to be paid for compulsorily distilled wine would be cut from 80 to 50 per cent of the guide price, while to discourage very high-yielding, low-quality varieties, the price there would be reduced to 33 per cent.

Regional projects They are likely to get at the most a 50 per cent increase, primarily for regional agricultural projects. That would step up EEC aid from \$50 million (£24 million) a year to a still modest \$45 million (£39 million) starting in 1986 with a possibility (but so far no commitment) of five-year extension.

This is less than half the region's original expectation from the San Jose conference. United States economic aid to the region, excluding Nicaragua, which is \$850 million (£664 million) this year, will probably be more than \$1 billion (£800 million) next.

The two-day conference illustrated the complex tensions of Central America, which has a civil war in El Salvador, a military regime with a dismal human rights record in Guatemala, and United States-backed anti-Sandinista insurgents operating along Nicaragua's borders with Honduras and Costa Rica.

The Sandinista armed forces have the support of several thousand Cubans and East Europeans, who are also supplying the rebels in El Salvador.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, appeared to be making an appeal both to the Right-wing military in Guatemala and to the Left-wingers in Nicaragua when he called for genuine elections offering genuine alternatives in Central America.

In the past Britain has opposed special EEC aid to both nations.



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## Sikhs rejoice at Golden Temple

By BALRAM TANDON in New Delhi

TENS of thousands of devout Sikhs have thronged around the Akal Takht, the supreme seat of their faith, since the Golden Temple in Amritsar was handed over to priests on Saturday after four months of con-

high priests on Saturday after four months of con-

trol by the army and Punjab government.

Thousands are still participating in the Akhand Path, recitations of the Sikh scriptures, which the priests started on Saturday.

The 48-hour recitation ends today, which the priests have ordained as a day of thanksgiving for the shrine's return.

On Saturday at 11 a.m. Baba Santa Singh, chief of the Nihangs, traditional Sikh warriors, formally finished repairs at the shrine and trooped out with 1,000 of his men.

Contingents of the Indian army, the border security forces and police who have been in command of the temple complex, rolled up barbed wire barricades, collected their weapons and marched out.

Mr P. V. Subramaniam, senior Civil Service adviser to the Punjab Governor, handed over the keys to the Toshi

Khana treasure house where valuable gifts to the temple are traditionally stored, to high priests and Sardar Bhain Singh, secretary of the Holy Temple Managing Committee.

As the four main gates were thrown open a flood of people chanting "whosoever chants the immortal truth will be immortal, for truth will reign and no challenger remain," ran through onto the marble platforms.

In their first statement after the takeover the five priests exhorted Sikhs round the world to maintain the sanctity of the holy shrine. They condemned "anti-national and communal activities" and warned that these would not be allowed since the temple was a place for worship and Sikhism.

President's speech In New Delhi thousands of Sikhs gathered at the presidential palace to greet Gian Zail Singh, head of the Indian Republic, who played a major role in hammering out a settlement with the five high priests.

In a speech the President exhorted Sikhs to follow the preachings of the Sikh gurus and work for harmony and communal amity. He exhorted

Sikhs from other States to visit the Punjab to dissuade militant youths from violence.

The return of the Golden Temple removes a major irritant between the Sikhs and Mrs Gandhi's Government. But there have been no immediate moves for a resumption of negotiations between the Government and the leaders of the Sikh Akali Dal party who are still in detention.

Farmers' protest

Punjab and Haryana States tightened security precautions yesterday, arresting scores of peasant leaders and virtually cutting off Chandigarh, the joint capital, following a threat by the Kisan Sangh, a farmers' union, to organise a massive march to press demands for concessions on electricity rates and produce prices.

SEYCHELLES DEMO

Police broke up a rare anti-government demonstration yesterday in Victoria, capital of the Seychelles. Residents in the Indian Ocean archipelago said the small group was protesting over the disappearance of two young Opposition figures.

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# NAVY MAY STAY IN HONGKONG UNDER CHINA

By JAMES MACVANE in Hongkong

BRITAIN may be able to retain a Naval presence in Hongkong after the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997 according to military sources in the territory.

Peking's alarm over the Soviet naval build-up in the Pacific and especially the growing Russian presence at the former United States base of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam is such that the Chinese are considering a "trip wire" role for the Royal Navy.

## SWEDEN TO TURN SCREW ON SUBS

By JULIAN ISHERWOOD in Stockholm

SWEDEN is to double her anti-submarine capacity in the next five years to prevent Soviet intrusions into her territorial waters, which have increased in the past two years.

According to the annual rebalancing of Sweden's five-year plan, released in Stockholm today, the Social Democratic Government has agreed to military demands for four more anti-submarine corvettes after two already being built at the Karlskrona dockyards.

And the country's anti-submarine financing is to be increased from the £45 million envisaged last year to £90 million.

Procurement will include advanced sonar equipment and radar stations as well as modernisation of the Swedish Navy's anti-submarine capability in tune with a pan-political wish in the Swedish Parliament to stop submarine incursions.

"We are finally beginning to travel the sincere road to stopping this traffic," Defence Staff sources said yesterday.

"By 1985 our material will be so good that we will be able to force these intruders to the surface, and within a short while put a stop to the practice."

### No longer tolerable

In private interviews during the past week senior Government officials in Stockholm confirmed that the country was no longer able to tolerate intrusions and maintain its credibility as a neutral country.

"Our neutrality can only be based on the faith that our neighbours have in our capacity to defend ourselves. The Government and not least the military forces are determined to prove that such faith is well founded."

"A Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Although the extra effort in anti-submarine measures is expected to draw £10 million each from the Air Force and the Army, neither arm is to cut back on overall capability.

Earmarking of such a large part of naval funds for anti-submarine capability will temporarily affect anti-invasion capability, but this is accepted as a short-term risk.

## LIBYA STAYS SILENT ON HOSTAGES

There has been no change in the position of the four British hostages being held in Tripoli without charges in special accommodation outside the main prison.

It is believed Col Gaddafi wants to bargain their release against the return of three Libyans held in Britain on charges of causing explosions.

The Italian Embassy, which represents British interests in Libya, has urged the Libyan Government either to charge or release the men. Britain has used other channels, including the Greeks, to put across the same message.

## 'Cover-up' claim after Matabeleland killings

By IAN MILLS in Harare

OFFICIAL attempts to cover up the alleged killing of four people by soldiers of the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade have been described at the inquest in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

The allegations centre on the deaths of a black Army lieutenant, another man, and two girls at Lupane, 70 miles north-west of Bulawayo, during last year's crackdown on dissidents in Southern Matabeleland.

The inquest also heard that a white provincial magistrate was threatened with detention while trying to investigate the killings, and that a police officer had been warned by 5th Brigade officers to "stay blind" during anti-dissident operations.

A police docket attributed the deaths to being "caught in crossfire" although post-mortem reports showed three of the victims had been bayoneted, and a police investigation register had pages torn out to conceal the four deaths, it was said.

A key witness, Mr George Romilly, a provincial magistrate, told the inquest that officers told the Army's 1st Brigade, trying to hold an inquiry into the

## China's hidden arsenal on show in military review

By HUGH DAVIES in Peking

CHINA, where Kublai Khan, Mongol Emperor of the Yuan Dynasty, pioneered the use of rockets and fireballs on the battlefield in 1274, will publicly unveil her weapons arsenal today.

The occasion is Peking's first military review since Mao-Tse-tung banned parades 25 years ago at a time of austerity.

Foreign defence attachés have been prowling the streets of Peking late at night hoping to glimpse the weapons during rehearsals.

A Soviet official, questioned by security police at a barrier guarding a missile, tried to pass himself off as British, according to one report.

### Defence sales

Russian officials laugh off the affair but it is clear that Moscow, in its current isolationist mood, is growing concerned at China's moves to revitalise her army, particularly through Pentagon defence sales.

However, the emphasis today is to be on indigenous arms, with the Second Artillery, the missile army of the People's Liberation Army, possibly displaying an ICBM thought to have a range of 8,125 miles.

Such a weapon is believed to have been tested recently, and perhaps even deployed.

The CSSN-4, a multi-stage ICBM carrying a five-megaton warhead with a range of about 4,375 miles, has already been trundled through the streets in a parade practice. This was tested in the Pacific in May, 1980.

Medium-range ballistic missiles, including the C-551 and C-552, are also expected to be



Teng Hsiao-ping: best seller.

couraged to watch the ceremony on television. One reason is to avoid tremendous congestion. Another may be for security reasons.

Police swoops have been reported in several parts of China, with so-called "criminal gangs" being rounded up. Wang Xing, chief procurator for Shanghai, once the headquarters of the "Gang of Four," said: "We must punish without mercy the criminals who jeopardise public security on National Day."

Although there is not thought to be any serious organised opposition to Teng's regime, newspapers continually harp on about the need to reform "Leftists" who once followed the Maoist line.

The publicity has increased just recently with the approach of today's anniversary of 33 years of Communist rule.

Despite Teng's reputed aversion to the Mao-style personality cult, an English version of his sayings, culled from 47 years away from the truth and Peking.

The Chinese version of the tome was a best-seller. It sold 54 million copies in six months when first published.

## RUSSIA WARNS PAKISTAN

By ROBIN GEDYE in Moscow

PAKISTAN was warned yesterday that it is playing a dangerous game and "threatening stability" in South-East Asia by providing bases for outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan.

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA accused Islamabad of "insensitively building up arms" and of supporting "separatist movements, agent saboteurs and terrorists."

The newspaper, in a clear attempt to frustrate Pakistan away from helping Afghanistan Mujahideen fighters, warned Islamabad that it had created "a direct military threat to India."

It went on: "All of these dangerous preparations are a source of danger to Pakistan itself which Washington is stubbornly drawing into risky imperialist adventures."

The newspaper dismissed claims that the Soviet Union is "colluding" with India as "fabrications spread by the Pakistani mass media, light years away from the truth and completely mendacious."

### Kabul protest

Afghanistan has protested to Iran about an Iran Air Boeing 707 flying near a Soviet air base in Afghanistan.

Kabul radio said that the plane, which was flying from Peking to Tehran, left its normal route on Thursday for 16 minutes and, ignoring Afghan warnings, continued towards the Shindand air base in the western province of Farah — Reuters.

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\*Prices (corrected) of going to 100mph include 1985 V6i, GTS and GTSi models. Excludes delivery, licence, insurance, and other optional extras. \*\*Manufacturer's figures. \*Government test figures. Renault 25 V6i speed (km/h): 180 (112 mph) 0-100 (0-62 mph) 10.5 sec. Renault 25 V6i fuel consumption (l/100km): 10.5 (25.4 mpg) at 90km/h, 12.5 (23.5 mpg) at 60km/h, 15.5 (18.8 mpg) at 40km/h. Renault 25 V6i CO2 emissions (g/km): 180 (112 mph) 180 (112 mph) 180 (112 mph).



## GROWING CONCERN OVER POSSIBILITY OF VAT ON FARES

By JOHN PETTY Transport Correspondent

THERE is growing concern in the transport industry at evidence that Mr Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering imposing Value Added Tax on train and bus fares.

At the standard rate, it would mean a rise of at least £3 a week for commuters to London from places such as Brighton.

The prospect of fare increases is even greater because Mr Ridley, Transport Secretary, has said he will make cuts in each of the next three years in fare subsidies to British Rail, which is running at more than £1.2 million a day.

He has also said that, from next Spring, he will put severe limits on fare subsidies provided by local authorities. This will be done by restricting the way they can allocate transport grants from the Government, with most of it being diverted to roadworks.

In addition, British Rail will have to make fare increases in January which are likely to add a week to the cost of the cheapest season ticket for a Brighton to London commuter.

**Possible 'boomerang'**  
Mr Lawson's search for new things to tax, so that he can reduce Income Tax, could boomerang badly for the Conservatives if he puts VAT on fares.

The parliamentary strength of the Government lies in the commuter belt around London and many Conservative MPs are already counting under considerable pressure over poor train services.

Changes being made today in Southern and Eastern Region timetables are unlikely to reduce the mounting number of letters of complaint to the Transport Users' Consultative Committee and to MPs.

Southern is in particular trouble, admitting that a lot of the complaints are justified following the sharp cut in services made last May to comply with Government orders to reduce costs.

**Marginal changes**  
Many Conservative MPs in the south-east remember that it was dissatisfaction with commuter train services that turned a safe Tory seat into one with a big Liberal majority in the famous Orpington by-election.

Today's timetable changes are mainly marginal and in some areas will be seen as making things worse. Some com-

muters will find the only alteration is that some trains depart earlier.

Southern has admitted that it has been "only 80 per cent successful" with changes made last May, even though a lot of routes had one third of their off-peak services axed.

Late running and many cancellations have continued. Cancellation of a single train now means an off-peak gap of an hour between services on most lines serving a population of about two million in the south-east London area.

**Fare subsidies**  
Meanwhile the Government has made High Court action from the Greater London Council over London Transport.

Three months ago the Government took over London Transport from the GLC after a long battle over the high level of fare subsidies.

Now the Government itself is demanding £282 million in the current year from London ratepayers as a subsidy to London Transport.

The GLC is to argue that this is far too much, since a nine per cent fare rise in the pipeline for January.

**RANGE OF OPTIONS**  
**No decisions taken**  
OUR POLITICAL STAFF writes: The extension of VAT to more goods and services seems inevitable if the Government wishes to stand by its election pledge to make further income tax reductions.

A wide range of options are being considered by Mr Lawson, but it is stressed that no decisions have been taken—merely that ideas are being floated.

Food is the largest zero-rated area and with VAT could bring in about £3,500 million to the Revenue. It seems unlikely that Ministers would sanction an across-the-board increase in food costs, but selected items such as biscuits could possibly have VAT put on them.

As has been mooted before, another area under consideration is books, newspapers and magazines, which could bring in £775 million to the Exchequer.

Children's clothing and footwear could also be a target.

## Rapide coach challenge increases

NATIONAL EXPRESS will increase its challenge to British Rail this month, by increasing its Rapide network to serve more than 100 destinations from London.

Rapides are its fastest coaches designed to compete with first-class rail travel. Every seat is pre-booked by computer, luggage is handled by the staff and a hostess travels with each coach to serve snacks, drinks and provide information.

The coaches are fitted with washrooms and have video films.

Another 19 double-deckers are being added to the network, with 78 journeys on weekdays from London Victoria alone and extra services at weekends.

The coach firm said: "The biggest impact will be between London and the North-East where virtually all routes to Teesside and Tyneside will be converted to Rapide operation."

Many of the existing services to Newcastle, Sunderland, Middlesbrough and South Shields are being increased in frequency, with new routes to Durham, Stockton, Darlington, Peterlee, Hartlepool and Thirsk.

**Overnight service**  
Scunthorpe is being added to the network. Rapide services will be increased to Bristol and Cardiff, with extras from Heathrow, Chester and Newport.

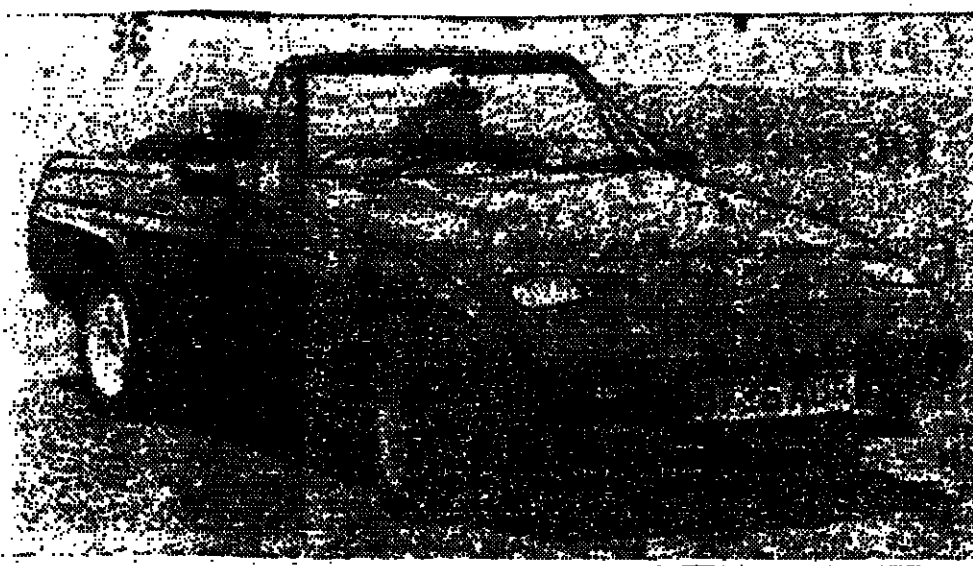
There will be the first overnight Rapide on the London-Penzance route and new daily services to Limerick and Yeovil. Birmingham will have a ten-hourly Rapide and new destinations will include Wolverhampton, Walsall, Telford and Shrewsbury. There will be a daily Plymouth-Aberdeen run via Exeter, Bristol, the Potteries, Manchester, Preston, Carlisle, Glasgow and Dundee.

National Express services considerably undercut BR in price.

**RAIL EXTENSION PLANS STUDIED**  
Four prospective routes are under study for an extension to Beckton of the new passenger railway being built to the Isle of Dogs and Stratford East from near the Tower of London.

One would cross the River Lea on a direct route and another would make a diversion to serve Canning Town. The other two possible routes are in Beckton itself, one serving more existing homes than the other.

**WINTER FARE CUT**  
Winter fares from Harwich to Denmark by DFDS ships will drop to £36, with couchette, compared with the peak summer price of £57.



The Reliant Scimitar SS1 sports two-seater car.

## Reliant fills sports car gap left by MG

By JOHN LANGLEY Motoring Correspondent

RELIANT MOTORS, best known for its economical three wheelers, is going into the market for traditional open sports cars deserted by British Leyland.

It announced today a stylish Ford-powered two-seater to fill the gap left by BL's MG and Triumph sports cars.

The 1.3 litre version, capable of 100mph, will sell at under £7,000 and the 1.6 model, with a top speed of 110mph, will be less than £8,000 when sales start next spring.

A production target of 40 a week has been set at Tamworth, Staffs. But the company also hopes to sell the new Scimitar SS1 in the United States, which could raise output to about 85 a week.

American dealers are keen to sell a traditional British sports car to replace the MG. The US version will use an American Ford engine, to meet US emission requirements.

**New-type construction**  
The smart, wedge-shaped body was the last production design of the late Giovanni Michelotti, an Italian stylist who designed several Triumph models. It uses reinforced plastic panels mounted on a rigid separate steel chassis frame for durability and ease of repair.

Much of the bodywork uses a new type of plastic construction developed by Dunlop for extra strength and quality finish. The under-bonnet area is treated with a fire-resistant finish which under test defeated an attempt with a blow-torch to set fire to the body panels.

Pop-up halogen headlights help to give a low front profile and Reliant claims that the folding hood can be raised or lowered in less than 30 seconds. A hard top, with a heated rear window, and electric windows will be available as extras.

The new Scimitar SS1 is midway in size between the Triumph Spitfire and the MGB. Its performance is similar to that of the old two litre Triumph TR7, with good fuel economy for its performance.

Fully independent suspension, and direct rack and pinion should give good ride and handling. The cockpit is wide and roomy, and there is just room behind the front seats for a child's safety seat.

**'Dream car'**  
Reliant's managing director, Mr Ritchie Spencer, said: "We have gone for good looks, quality, price and performance in that order, rather than outright performance."

"People buying this sort of car are not poor but they are not in the company car market generally, and cannot spend much more than about £7,500 on a sports car."

"It is an affordable 'dream car' for people who want individuality and pleasure from their motor car. Basically it is not a market for the big volume car makers."

Next year is Reliant's 50th anniversary. It has got into the market ahead of Lotus, which is planning a small convertible, using Toyota components, to sell at under £10,000.

Production of the big Scimitar GTE coupes and convertibles, one of which was owned by Princess Anne, is continuing at the rate of about three a week.

**Volvo launch '2,000 plus' car**  
A LUXURY car built to remain in service past the year 2000 was launched in Britain yesterday by Volvo. The 740 series fills a gap in the United Kingdom market for the Swedish company between its 240 range and its top 760 model.

Volvo says 85 per cent of the cars it has sold in Britain over the past 26 years are still on the road. Average life expectancy of its cars measured in Sweden is 20.7 years.

In line with the company's emphasis on safety, the new car incorporates a number of features to protect the occupants in a crash.

These include "anti-submarining" seats in the rear to prevent passengers sliding under rear seat belts in a collision.

Three models are being offered in the 740 range, priced from £2,249 for the GL manual to £13,099 for the GLT automatic.

**'Orient Express'**  
Four ships will be upgraded and a fifth vessel will be added to the routes in summer. Mr John Bannenberg, the yacht interior designer, has been called in—though cost of the work, and where it will be carried out, is not yet known. But it will be done this winter.

"We aim to bring him a new overnight Starliner service from Portsmouth which will be to the Orient Express of the sea, with an exclusive environment, excellent restaurants and very high-quality ships, said the spokesman."

Two ships will be allocated to that service, and they will be "completely rebuilt internally." They will include "sumptuous en-suite cabin accommodation."

Ships in the revamp will be the Earl Granville, 4,478 tons, the Earl Godwin, 4,018 tons,

## HOLD-UP REPAIRS FINISHED

By JOHN PETTY Transport Correspondent

WORK which has caused heavy delays on one section of the M1 motorway in Northants has been completed, three weeks early between junction 15 and the Buckinghamshire boundary.

But serious delays continue at roadworks a little further south, which have closed the Newport Pagnell service centre and further north between junctions 16 and 18.

The Transport Department has invited tenders for more work, expected to cost £4,250,000, to repair the M6 in Lancashire.

Current roadworks include: M1: Contraflow until late October in Bucks between junctions 14 and 15. Contraflow until November between junctions 16 and 18 in Northants, with northbound exit closed at junction 18. Contraflow in South Yorkshire between junctions 36 and 37.

**Shoulder used**  
M2: Moderate delays south of Medway towns between junctions 3 and 5. Hard shoulder eastbound being used for access to Farthing Corner service area.

M3: Peak period delays at Sunbury Cross, Surrey, with contraflow until Oct 22 near junction 1.

M4: Work near London Airport. Also in Wiltshire and on Severn Bridge.

M5: Severe delays due to Dayhouse Bank widening south of Halesowen between junctions 3 and 4 until Oct 14.

M5/M6: Structural repairs to Midland link viaducts.

**Lane closures**  
M6: Work near Birmingham. Varying lane closures until Oct 21 in Cheshire between junctions 22 and 24. Contraflow until Nov 7 between junctions 32 and 33 in Lancashire.

M18: Work on M1 link road in South Yorkshire.

M58: Repairs between junctions 2 and 3 near Tewkesbury.

M62: Contraflow until Nov 5 between junctions 26 and 27, West Yorkshire.

A1(M): Resurfacing in Hertfordshire.

**£6m EXPANSION PLAN FOR DOCK**  
A Swedish shipping company is planning to spend £6 million on improving and expanding the dock facilities at Boston, Lincs., with the creation of up to 200 jobs.

The work would involve a dredging operation to deepen the river Witham for cargo ships of up to 7,000 tons bringing in timber from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe and the construction of wharfs.

## Nato's Lionheart 'was deterrence in action'

By Maj-Gen. EDWARD FURSDON Defence Correspondent

TENS of thousands of Territorials and Army Reservists, who include striking miners and unemployed, are back home today after participating in Exercise Lionheart 84 as reinforcements for the British Army of the Rhine.

The exercise, extending over 5,700 square miles and costing millions of pounds, was the biggest to be held since the 1939-45 War.

It was both timely and necessary, four years having passed since the smaller Exercise Crusader.

It achieved its aims of practising the reinforcement and tactics of First British Corps in Germany.

Its commander, Lt-Gen. Sir Martin Farsdale, said: "I cannot tell you how delighted I have been with the exercise, and the minimum of damage it has caused."

"But I have no illusions that my job and that of all my soldiers is to prevent war—and I hope what you have seen is deterrence in action."

**131,000 troops**  
At its peak, a total of over 151,000 troops and 25,000 vehicles were involved in Lionheart. Of these 14,000 regulars, 35,000 Territorials and 4,500 mobilised Reservists, together with nearly 15,000 vehicles, had to be moved from Britain to the Continent as quickly as possible by air and sea—and then brought back again.

The official exercise "post-mortem" will identify how Britain's BAOR reinforcement plans, the conduct of First British Corps and the accompanying RAF operations and the provision and performance of weapons and equipment, can be improved.

The Army is an ever-changing dynamic macro-organism, and the exercise clearly demonstrated BAOR's improvement in quality and capability over four years ago.

Many of its lessons were old ones being learnt by new people. Seven aspects, however, immediately highlighted themselves.

**Within 72 hours**  
First, whatever the peacetime delays, inevitable artificialities and vulnerabilities of the movement process, the undeniably successful fact remains that Territorials and Reservists were in their defensive positions in Germany within 72 hours of reporting to their centres throughout Britain.

By any standards this was a huge and complex operation to plan and execute, involving several countries.

Inevitably some things went wrong here and there, the "fog of war" and Murphy's Law will always so dictate, but it is only by mounting an exercise on such a grand scale, that one learns for next time what can and does go right or wrong.

**Saboteur raids**  
Second, one of the most difficult things for an army to do in peacetime, because of economic and other restraints, is exercise its higher field commanders; and these change every two to three years.

Thanks to the scale of Lionheart 84, however, for the first time in four years the British divisional and brigade commanders had the testing experience of handling fully reinforced formations against a brilliantly-controlled large live "enemy."

At the same time, they were being attacked by saboteur parties, from 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles and parachute units of the British Fifth Airborne Brigade acting out the role of the specialist Soviet "Spetsnaz" forces.

Third, the much publicised peace protestors proved to be a damp squib. Their small numbers had no effect on the exercise, and they merely succeeded in infuriating the local population.

One older group tried to engage in argument with my driver, Gunner Darro, Lee, had three windows smashed from Grantham, Lincolnshire. He told them: "If the Soviet tanks came, you'd be the first to run."

**COMPUTERISED PILOT GUIDES SHIPS HOME**  
A computer-based automatic pilot system to bring large ships into any port in bad weather is the result of three years' research by a team based at Plymouth Polytechnic.

Vagin (Vehicle Automatic Guidance and Integrated Navigation System) involves a computer aboard ship which brings details of the ship's characteristics together with information from its navigation system and other sensors.

Mr Rowland Burns, of the Mechanical Engineering Department, said that Vagin then computes the best estimate of the ship's position and locks-on to the best deep water track. The system can be adapted for any port.

**GIANT FERRY ORDER**  
A 36,000-ton car ferry, twice as big as any operating from Britain, has been ordered from Wärtsilä, the Finnish ship-builder, by Siltie, of Sweden. It will be used in the Baltic and carry 2,500 passengers with more than 500 cars.

## E.E.C COLOUR PLAN FOR CLEAN PETROL

The Common Market Commission wants super grade petrol to be coloured red and "regular" grade yellow-orange to prevent possible frauds when lead-free petrol comes into use in the next few years.

The Commission fears that motorists might try to use existing leaded petrol in the modified engines which will be needed for lead-free petrol.

By 1991 all cars in E.C. countries will have to be modified to take lead-free petrol. Britain is insisting that all cars be capable of using the cleaner petrol from 1990.

## MUSEUM BUYS CAPTAIN'S ART

By Our Shipping Correspondent  
A collection of more than 150 paintings and drawings known as the Columbine Collection has been acquired by the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich with a grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Capt. Edward Columbine, who died of fever in 1811 while returning from a West African expedition against Napoleonic forces, created them while on charting service with the Navy.

## SHOTS IN THE DARK

By Our Crime Correspondent  
Biggin Hill police office, which is unoccupied at night, had three windows smashed from Grantham, Lincolnshire. He told them: "If the Soviet tanks came, you'd be the first to run."

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an individual or responsible for running a business.

Return the coupon for more information or if you have a specific enquiry please telephone your local office. The sooner you do, the closer we'll get.

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Please send me details of the full range of Thornton Baker's services.

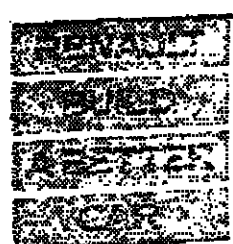
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# THE NEW RENAULT 25. THE POWER WITHOUT THE STRUGGLE.



Beneath the bonnet of the new front wheel drive Renault 25 V6i, there lurk levels of performance remarkable even by luxury car standards.

With a powerful V6 engine that can take you from 0 to 60 in under 10 seconds, and on beyond 125mph.\*

Assisted by an aerodynamic body that is both very elegant and very efficient (the TS model's drag factor of 0.28 is the lowest

production car figure in the world)\*.

Yet behind the wheel, you are treated to a degree of comfort and an attention to detail that make exercising this power an effortless pleasure.

With power steering. Extravagantly roomy, electrically adjustable front seats. A height-adjustable steering wheel. And a logical, uncluttered control layout that puts everything from the integrated Hi-Fi to the cruise control at your fingertips.

Every model in the range — the 2 litre TS or GTS, the 2.2 litre GTX and the 2.7 litre V6i — demonstrates Renault's belief that this combination of prestigious style and practical ingenuity is not only possible, but absolutely essential.

Getting to the top in life may still be a struggle.

But the new five-speed Renault 25 proves it's all worthwhile.



THE NEW RENAULT 25. THE ORIGIN OF A SPECIES. FROM £7,950 TO £13,440.



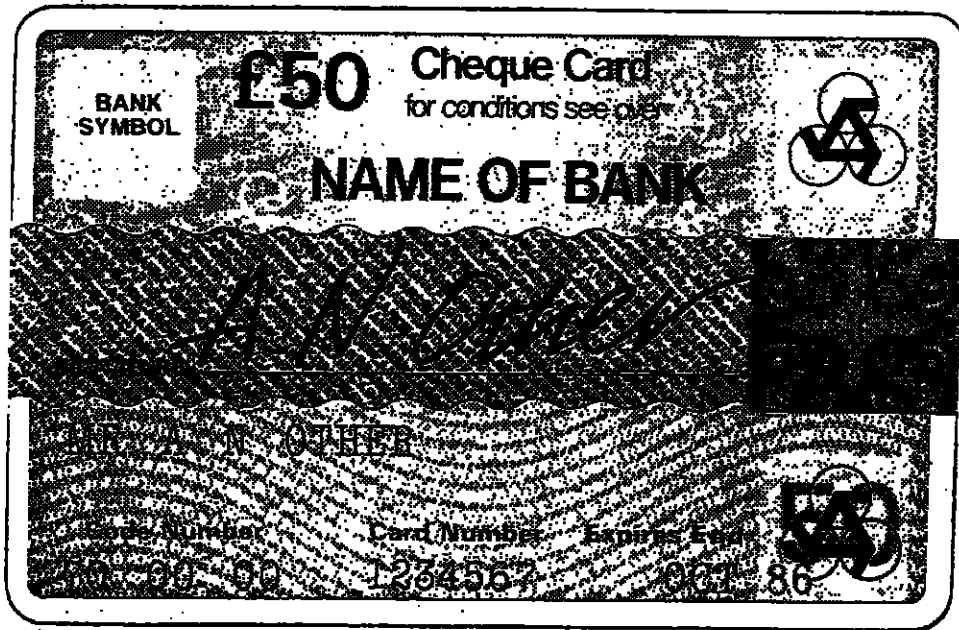
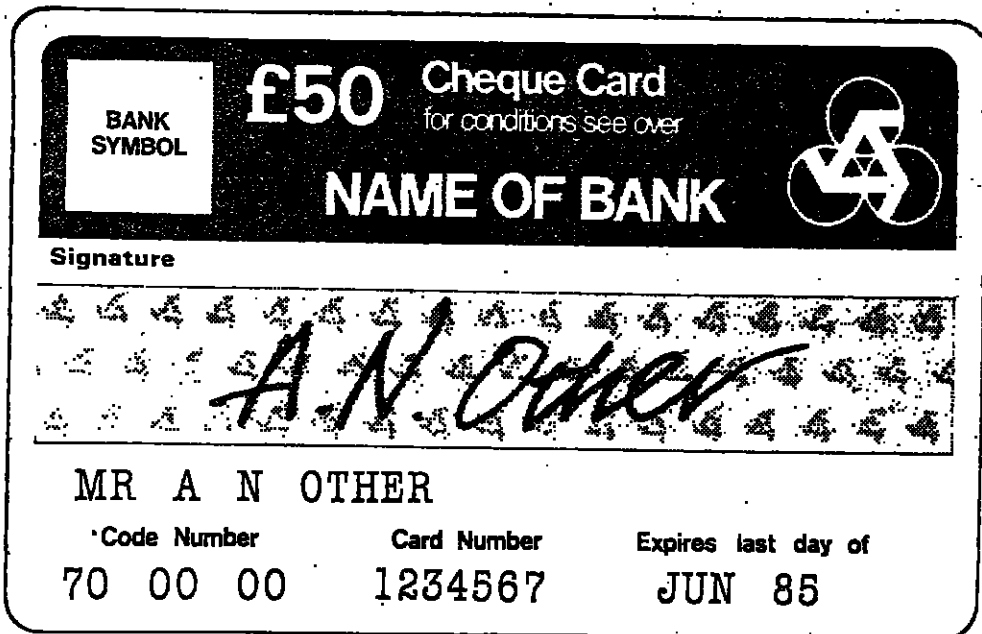
Prices (correct at time of going to press) include 15% VAT. Car Tax and front seat belts. Number plates and delivery extra. Automatic transmission available as no cost option on V6i and as optional extra on GTX and GTS. \*Manufacturer's figures. For a brochure write to Renault UK Ltd, PO Box 36, Southall, Middlesex UB8 3PH. Tel: 0181 606 4000.







# NO PEACE FOR THE WICKED



On the left, the existing cheque card. On the right, the new-look cheque card.

The existing card was introduced 15 years ago. While it has made cheque card fraud difficult, criminals have become more determined and ingenious. With the result that, in 1983, cheque card fraud losses ran to over £20,000,000.

The new-look card, however, can't be copied or changed without showing obvious signs of alteration.

To make it even more difficult for the criminal, the new card has an ingenious hologram in the lower right-hand corner. (You can look 'into' it and see the words 'Bank Card', a symbol matching the one in the top right-hand corner of the card, and the figure '£50').

So, with a little help from you, life is going to become very difficult for criminals.

## What does the retailer need to know?

The card works in much the same way as the existing card (the Conditions of Use are set out on the back). Of course, it is still up to retail staff to check the details of the card and the cheque before carrying out a transaction. The retailer's vigilance in checking the details of the card against the cheque itself – particularly the signature – will be crucial to the success of the new card in checking fraud.

Incidentally, a £50 reward is normally paid for the recovery of a defaced, altered or forged cheque card.

The Banks have already sent a package with details of the new card and full instructions to over 3/4 million retail outlets. Retailers who haven't received theirs yet should contact us at the address below, or enquire at their bank.

## What about the old card?

The new card is in circulation as from October 1st, but it will take some time before every cheque card holder is issued with one. So in the meantime, provided they are still valid, all current cheque cards should be accepted until they are replaced during 1985.

Card holders need take no action themselves; they will receive the new card automatically from their own banks before their current card expires.

## And the future?

With this new card, the co-operation of card holders, and continued vigilance from retail staff, we can make life so difficult for the criminal that cheque card fraud just won't pay.

Good news for all of us.  
Bad news for the villain.

## THE CHEQUE CARD TO CHECK CARD FRAUD

Bank Cheque Card Committee

10 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AP. Telephone: 01-283 8866



"Eater of Men"—tribal name for the ravenous Wahgi—began with a placid steamer journey up the wide, crocodile-infested Sepi River, and ended with Christina's American fellow-

**Richard Last**

A self-portrait of Wyndham Lewis from the exhibition of his work at the d'Offay Gallery.

**MUSIC /**  
**LPO, 'Eroica'** deliberate meaning. The doubts lie in whether this approach

ried and tested vehicles like  
This Must Be Love" and "I  
ound A New Baby"—well.

the same world as the best pieces shown last year: this was "Lethal Dose 50%," a solo

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N. DUFFEL, GALLERY, ANN ARBOR  
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 Waterloo St., W.I. Men 15-October  
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ried and tested vehicles like *torsozen*.  
This Must Be Love" and "I  
found A New Baby"—well. **Anthony Hopkins**

the same world as the best pieces shown last year: this was "Lethal Dose 50%," a solo

James's 5.N.1. 01:33 622314. only. 5 a.m.-5:15 p.m. [F

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# Ambitious? Talented? Enthusiastic?

## A lot of companies would be better off if you joined us.

Coopers & Lybrand is one of the world's largest and most diversified accounting firms.

We work for many of the fastest growing and most interesting businesses, both in the U.K. and internationally.

We are also one of the fastest growing professional service organisations in the country.

An enviable position, but not one we can take for granted.

Our growth, coupled with our desire to strengthen our position in the markets we serve, has created the need for some rather special people.

Because, as we're a rather different accounting firm, we're not looking for stereotypes.

We want people who are interested in business.

Men and women who have the intellect and personality, along with the appropriate expertise and experience, to help our clients' businesses grow.

They could be graduates with flair, or newly qualified accountants ready for further challenges.

Or successful executives, like those who have joined (or re-joined) us at, or near, partner level during the last year.

This advertisement describes some of the opportunities we have right now.

Although, if you are interested in exploring other possible openings in Coopers & Lybrand throughout the U.K. or overseas, we would also like to hear from you.

### Consultants for the financial services revolution.

The revolution currently taking place in the global financial services sector is making it difficult for many of the leading organisations involved to cope with the consequent changes.

For, as well as the obvious market and technological upheavals, there are major organisational and human implications.

More and more organisations are looking for help from consultants who can provide creative insights into solving their problems and practical help in implementing the solutions.

To respond to this opportunity, we are expanding our European financial institutions consulting group. We need people with management experience in banking, insurance, stockbroking or corporate treasury management. Men and women who can demonstrate strong analytic and communication skills and success in developing and applying innovative approaches. Fluency in more than one European language would be a major advantage.

If you are interested in this area, please write to Murray MacFarlane (reference B1).

### Are you interested in moving back into the profession?

If you've had several years in industry, commerce or the City since qualifying as an accountant, we'd like to talk to you about the opportunities now available in a profession - and a firm - which is changing dramatically.

We need accountants with professional and business experience who have the flair, intellect and leadership qualities required to reach partner level in our tax, small business and general audit practices.

All of these openings will offer the chance to work closely with other Coopers & Lybrand specialists in providing a full business advisory service.

If you are interested in this area, please write to James Wheeler (reference B2).

### Making IT work.

By far the most pervasive influence on business today is information technology.

In Coopers & Lybrand, we've obviously recognised the impact which developments in IT could have on our clients and the professional services they need, as well as on the ways in which we manage our own business.

We are therefore devoting substantial resources to planning and designing the IT facilities and systems we need for the next decade.

To this end, we recently recruited Lynda Woodman as Director of Information Services to lead this ambitious project.

Lynda now needs IT professionals to join this team at various levels.

She is particularly keen to meet people skilled in database management, digital communications and distributed decision support systems.

If you are interested in this area, please write to Lynda Woodman (reference B3).

### Wanted: 430 of Britain's brightest graduates.

In 1985, Coopers & Lybrand will once again be recruiting graduates.

Most of these men and women will work initially in our audit practice while training for a chartered accountancy qualification.

Others will qualify while working in our tax, small business or management consulting practices.

There are also a number of opportunities for people to join us as trainee consultants in information technology, marketing and economics.

Your degree subject is of less importance than your ability to convince us that you are numerate, literate and able to communicate ideas.

Plus, of course, that you have plenty of energy and enthusiasm.

If you are interested in this area, please write to Elizabeth Warren (reference B4).

If you think you might be interested in other opportunities in Coopers & Lybrand, write to Jeremy Spurling (reference B5) with your details.

Coopers & Lybrand, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH.

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**For business committed to growth.**



# EDUCATION: JOHN IZBICKI On the road to a career

The questions came thick and fast as the senior systems engineer and of Marconi Space and Defence Systems and the commercial executive of RTZ Oil and Gas Ltd appeared before a conference of sixth formers recently. These were some of the things the pupils wanted to know:

"Is being married a disadvantage in a career?" "Did you find it difficult leaving home for the first time and how did you cope?" "Where do you find the emotional resources to continue?" "What do you do when you go home?" "Do you have any children?" "Do you belong to a union?" "Is it feasible to have a career and a family at the same time?" "Have you ever had experienced sexual harassment?"

Both executives appearing before this group of six formers were women. Key Combes, Marconi, and Caroline Saunders of RTZ. Indeed, the audience shooting the questions was composed of young women studying for their A-levels.

There were numerous other women who had made good in industry or commerce, who faced the barrage of queries—women like Sally Long, assistant personnel officer for the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to Janet Chamberlain, export finance manager for the Kreditanstalt für Währungsgeschäft in London, Marjorie Bevan, the insurance services manager for the Abbey National Building Society and Andrea Grimshaw, business services division manager for Clark Whitehill Chartered Accountants.

The conference was organised by the "Education for Industrial Society" and an arm of the Industrial Society itself. It tries to bring home the idea that industry is open to girls—

the last to believe that they stand a chance in this highly competitive field.

Sessions will bring successful women into contact with students setting out on a career and will show them just how they (those already successful in their careers) have managed to take advantage of opportunities and achieved leadership and management techniques.

They encourage academically able sixth-form girls to "think more clearly about their future careers" assist them in preparing for work and build a closer relationship between schools and industry. It naturally helps when successful women come to talk to those setting out on a career; and it is even more useful to see that the future is not as daunting as it is made out by the "women libbers".

Among the Education for Industrial Society's aims is the major task of trying not only to explain to young sixth formers why industry matters to the community but also to introduce industry to education and education to industry.

Last week's explosion of anti-industrialism comments by a group of industrialists and businessmen, including Sir Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco, Sir Priestley of British Telecom, and others, all writing in a report from the Social Affairs Unit ("Trepassing?", 2, Lord North St, London SW1P 3LB; £2.95), and Sir Monty Flinn, speaking at Liverpool University, helped to widen the existing gap.

Industrialists are quick to sling mud at schools. Yet how many of them are prepared to spend a day or two standing in front of a class teaching pupils exactly how they run their businesses, how they deal with

the bloody-mindedness of unions, how they cope with a breakdown in their communications system, what contact they have with their own employees...

Julia Cleverdon, who is the director of Education for Industrial Society, must be congratulated for bringing together the leaders of industry and commerce with those young people who may one day be leaders in their own right. Miss Cleverdon helps to run this valuable series of two-day conferences for sixth formers—about 150 at a time—at a big comprehensive or at a consortia of secondary schools.

If these seminars teach the youngsters anything it is self-confidence and the ability to discover one's own talents, qualities and strengths. Far too many teenagers concentrate on their shortcomings. "I'm no good at languages... I am hopeless at maths... I can't do science..." Instead of their achievements, such as getting on well with people, holding down a Saturday job or even managing to be a successful baby-sitter and having passed most A-levels.

And if Education for Industrial Society encourages a contraction of the gap that exists between schools and the world of work, the Royal Society of Arts has managed to encourage a more practical education of industrial and commercial training schemes within an educational framework. Its "Education for Capability" recognition scheme has studied more than 300 projects submitted over the past four years and recognised 54 of them.

The RSA manifesto for Education for Capability states: "The idea of the 'educated person' is that of a scholarly individual who has been neither educated nor trained to exer-

SHE ONLY GOT WHERE SHE IS BECAUSE HER MOTHER'S THE MANAGING DIRECTOR



useful skills; who is able to understand but not to do. They acquire knowledge of particular subjects but are not equipped to use knowledge in ways which are relevant to the world outside the education system."

The Manifesto goes on: "This intention is harmful to individuals, to industry and to society." The schemes submitted for recognition by the RSA show that creative abilities of young people have been used to the full and are useful to the whole community.

For those wishing to form a closer understanding of Education for Capability, a working conference is being organised (in two stages) to identify effective strategies for change. The RSA on Nov 22 this year and March 28, 1985. Closing date for applications is Oct 19 (further information: Mrs Janet Jones, RSA, 2, John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6EZ).

## DESK DIARY

period. Today there are 112 boarders and 356 day pupils plus 168 children in the prep. school.

TWO snippets from the speech at last week's Headmasters' Conference of David Ennis, chairman and Master of Dulwich College. First, he quoted from a mother's letter. It reads:

"Dear Teacher: Jennifer will not attend school for the next two weeks. I hope this does not interfere with your plans for industrial action or exams or anything." Then there was the telegram (if you can recall such a thing) sent by a boy boarder to his mother overseas. "Failed all O-levels. Prepare father. Duck came the reply: 'Father prepared. Suggest prepare yourself.'"

INCIDENTALLY, David Ennis managed to return to Dulwich from the HMC at Sussex University in time for the unveiling of a portrait in the college Lower Hall. It is of Major Herbert John Barefoot, RE, who was awarded the

George Cross for two acts of outstanding bravery—the removal in 1940 of six live bombs from a railway line and for making safe one of the first parachute magnetic mines dropped on Britain.

The portrait, painted by Michael Kidd, was commissioned by the Alwyn Club (the Dulwich Old Boys' association) and has now joined eleven other portraits of Old Alwynians all V.C. holders.

WHAT on earth can it be about Derbyshire that makes me laugh? Well, I'll tell you. All head teachers have been told by the country council that they are to include the slogan: "Derbyshire County Council Supports Nuclear Free Zones" on all headed notepaper and envelopes.

How on earth can any administration in its composite right mind (or left for that matter) expect its ratepayers to believe that it is hard done by under Government economy measures while performing something quite as daft as this?

THE Adventures' Centre and Playground for handicapped children at Guildford, which already helps up to 60 school children a day from special schools and units throughout Surrey, yet receives no financial support from the county council, has now a royal feather to its cap. Princess Margaret is to perform the official opening ceremony on Wednesday afternoon.

It has taken a small group of dedicated parents and friends six years to set up this centre, fitted with a complete range of soft play equipment for the severely handicapped. Although the National Playing Fields Association, Guildford Borough Council and the South-West Surrey Area Health Authority have contributed funds, the county has remained aloof.

LAST week I wrote about O-level results in the London Borough of Brent and described Mr Adrian Parsons as leader of the Labour Group. Horrors! Mr Parsons is the Borough's Director of Education. Sorry for the slip.

## Post Overseas

### Oman

Muscat English Speaking School  
Muscat English Speaking School consists of a parent primary school, a primary school annex and a secondary school annex with a total enrolment of about 680 expatriate pupils. Duties: All normal duties associated with a Financial and Domestic Bursar.

Qualifications: Candidates should be male, British citizens with a British educational background and preferably aged 45-55, with appropriate professional experience.

A knowledge of Arabic an advantage, driving licence essential. Salary: Tax-free, on a scale RO 650-RO 750 per month (£1=RO 4.5 approx.).

Benefits: Free furnished accommodation; settling-in allowance; reasonable medical expenses plus medical insurance contributions; terminal gratuity or contribution to superannuation scheme as appropriate; passage paid annual leave for candidate and family; overseas allowance for allowance.

Contract: From January 1985 to August 1986 in the first instance, renewable thereafter for 2 years at a time.

Closing date for applications: 24 October 1984. References: 84 A 129 DT.

For further details and an application form, please write, establishing a reference number for: Overseas Educational Appointments, Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

## The British Council

## Opportunities for teaching in the Army

As an Officer with the Royal Army Educational Corps you will be offered more variety and responsibility than in most teaching jobs.

During your first three years your students may be Corporals and Sergeants studying for their promotion examinations.

Alternatively you may be teaching young Soldiers: teenagers away from home for the first time.

During your Army Career you will have the opportunity to serve overseas and to specialise in areas such as Officer Training, Language Teaching and Training Development.

You could also give career guidance and resettlement training to Officers and Soldiers leaving the Army.

And there will be every opportunity to improve your own professional qualifications at postgraduate level.

Starting salary will be between £2,986 and £4,330 depending on your qualifications and experience.

We'd like to hear from men and women who are aged under 28, medically fit and are already graduates or are about to graduate.

For those still studying at college or university we can offer financial assistance.

If you like, we can arrange for you to visit a unit near your home. It's not a commitment but a chance to get a clearer picture of Army life.

If you would like further information on pay, promotion, student sponsorship and how to apply, write to Major Ian Blackwell, MA, RAEC, Army School of Education, RAEC Centre, 83 Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, Bucks HP9 2RP. Army Officer

## SITUATIONS VACANT

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SCIENCE

# Caesar's galactic wars to come

ADRIAN BERRY on what is likely to happen when space is colonised

Taken an empire that was Roman, and you'll find it just as home in the Milky Way.

Imagine human society thousands of years hence, when our descendants may well be scattered across the planets of distant stars. What kind of social systems will they live under? The question is as fascinating to scientists as it is to science fiction enthusiasts.

It is worth pondering because our knowledge of the physical conditions of the universe suggest some definite answers: there will probably never be a monolithic "galactic empire" straddling our Milky Way galaxy, as suggested in stories like "Star Wars" and Asimov's "Foundation" Trilogy. The reason is obvious. It lies in Einstein's special theory of relativity which absolutely forbids journeys, or even the transmission of messages, at any speed faster than light.

The speed of light, 670 million mph, may seem stupendous by earthly standards; it is, after all, a million times faster than the cruising speed of a jumbo jet. But on the galactic scale it is the merest crawl.

Napoleon sent an ultimatum to the Czar of Russia and received an answer within a week. But imagine a cosmic Napoleon, an emperor situated at the centre of the galaxy, who wished to send a threatening message to a rebellious province at the galaxy's edge.

With the message travelling at the speed of light — it could go no faster — it would take about 30,000 years to reach its destination. The same period would be required for its return journey, and at the end of 60,000 years it is conceivable that the emperor might have lost interest in the problem.

With galaxy-wide empires thus an apparent physical impossibility (unless some loophole is discovered in Einstein's theory), we are forced to consider the possibility of local empires of civilisations or groups of planets within isolated clusters of stars.

Here we are on much stronger ground. With message times between inhabited centres measured by weeks rather than millennia, there is nothing to prevent united political rule.

I tried in a recent science-fiction novel "Kovanna's Diamond" (sorry, couldn't help mentioning that), to imagine such a local interstellar community and to work out its most probable social system.

Two ideas at once suggested themselves. The people would have an efficient transport technology, in the sense that they would have starships carrying people and cargo between their local worlds working as reliably as airliners on earth.

There would be a deep loneliness. There would rarely get any information about how the rest of humanity was faring, and since bad news tends to spread faster than good, most of the news from afar that they get would be depressing, increasing their gloom and pessimism.

Only classical empires on earth provide an analogy for human behaviour in this situation. With no hope for a better future to be found in science and philosophy, they would probably expend their energies in political intrigues and civil wars. Tragedies similar to the age-long Peloponnesian War while racked the Greek city states, and the endless military conflicts of the later Roman Empire, would be re-enacted countless times.

A more idealistic view of the prospects for these local stellar empires is given by a Boston University scientist, Prof. Michael D. Papagiannis, in the September Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society. He suggests that trial and error will have made these peoples "kind and spiritual" rather than corrupt and belligerent.

It is hard to agree. No such improvements are noticeable on earth after 10,000 years of trial and error. Any social vision of the distant future must take our tangled and bloody history into account; otherwise it is mere groundless optimism.

Marvellous technical inventions will continue to be made, notably in utilitarian fields like medicine, computing and space travel. But on the human side, the American phrase, it will be "work, barrel as usual." Politicians will play dirty tricks on their opponents, financiers will swindle each other and dictators will assess the importance of their victories by counting enemy corpses.

Human behaviour — as opposed to technology — has not changed for thousands of years in the past, and there is no reason to expect any change for thousands of years to come. Prof. Papagiannis believes in the Darwinian evolution of societies towards higher ethical standards. But this idea seems much too sanguine. For that, we will have to await evolutionary changes in man himself.

That will probably take at least a million years, and the effects of those changes will be more than we can dare to predict today.

AT HOME WITH COMPUTERS

## Dial a slicker

JULIAN ALLASON on ways of keeping informed about the City

THE old image of the stockbroker as a pin-striped pen-pusher has long since given way to push-buttons and print-outs. Indeed, a visit to the City these days is a tour of high-tech gadgetry. A typical stockbroker's office will have half a dozen or more different sorts of computer terminal.

To anyone other than the hardened hacker, this is a nightmare, as it means learning to grapple with six or seven different systems each with its own procedural idiosyncracies. Learning to pass information from one to another is no fun.

It was all going to be so different. Information about share prices, options, commodity futures was to have been available from a single easy-to-use source: Prestel. The reasons for Prestel's failure to catch on are obscure and complex. It is enough to say that after five years Prestel subscribers number less than 50,000 compared with the bolder forecasts of half a million users by 1985. But there has lately been renewed interest in Prestel's potential as a City service run by ICV Information Systems.

To use it one needs a television set adapted to view data, or a personal computer with a Prestel adaptor. Alternatively, cheap Prestel adaptors are available from around £70. Once registered with British Telecom as a Prestel user it is just a question of getting your microcomputer to dial up the central Prestel database computer over the ordinary telephone line.

For 95 per cent. of telephone subscribers, Prestel is just a local call away. On one, one is greeted with a friendly welcome on the screen, and a menu come on the screen, and a menu of the sources of information available. Key in the number for any sort of financial data and the odds are that you will end up on the Cityservice.

Sensibly, ICV, who maintain the database, have chosen not to impose any subscription. You simply pay for the pages you use. The cost of looking up the latest price of, say, MicroFocus computer shares would be 5p.

But the Prestel Cityservice lets you do much more than merely check stock prices. As an experiment I keyed in instructions to buy huge quantities of shares in a certain company. Had I not hurriedly countermanded my order it would have been executed by the brokers. Once this service is officially authorised it will be possible for armchair investors to deal direct. Meanwhile, there are likely to be savings as brokers recognise the economies involved in electronic trading and offer commission discounts.

What makes the service so much more interesting to home computer users now is the breadth of coverage, previously very limited. It is possible to look up, not just every share on the British stock market, but on all the major foreign exchanges, foreign exchange rates and financial news and advice are all just a few key-presses away.

By comparison with most of the electronic information systems to be found in professional brokerage houses, Prestel is refreshingly easy to use. To get the full benefit of the graphics, however, a colour screen is essential. Fortunately the price of these is falling rapidly. Nonetheless, it leaves a clear opening for information services that can be dialled up using an ordinary personal computer with black and white standard screen, thus eliminating the need for special hardware to convert the screen to Prestel's non-standard 40 characters x 24 line special display.

It is estimated that three million microcomputers will have been sold in Britain by the end of this year, a significantly larger market for electronic information than the current Prestel user base. It is only a matter of time before someone provides a single software package that includes a microcomputer equipped with a modem to dial up Prestel automatically and all the other information services, like Datastream and Reuters, from a single program. What this will do to one's telephone bill is another matter.

GEOFFREY FLETCHER'S LONDON



EXCEL. COURT, within a stone's throw of the controversial National Gallery site, is a run little entry off Whitcomb Street.

It was once the home of Sir Mortimer Wheeler. Today, its most eminent resident is a blackbird, who warbles away the fugitive days of summer. There is an ancient gas lamp still in use, and a couple of ancient cast-iron baths, in one of which is a sturdy fig tree.

Nearly is another court, with the Strand and others in Holhouse Court, on Crown property, which incidentally is an example of what can be done in the way of modernisation when carried out by a sensitive architect with not too much money to spend. The entry leads into a charming courtyard built on the site of the former premises of Frolic Cope, the builders, and the old coach yard behind. Everything that could be retained has been carefully rehabilitated: the warehouses fronting on Whitcomb Street, the Georgian houses and a small Regency house on the right hand side; these with a robbed pavement, cast-iron lamp standards, and a tree or two add up to a totally satisfactory job.

There are a number of courts linking Maiden Lane with the Strand and others in Holhouse Court, on Crown property, which incidentally is an example of what can be done in the way of modernisation when carried out by a sensitive architect with not too much money to spend. The entry leads into a charming courtyard built on the site of the former premises of Frolic Cope, the builders, and the old coach yard behind. Everything that could be retained has been carefully rehabilitated: the warehouses fronting on Whitcomb Street, the Georgian houses and a small Regency house on the right hand side; these with a robbed pavement, cast-iron lamp standards, and a tree or two add up to a totally satisfactory job.

NOTEBOOK:

# The miners who want to work

BY NOON, the dining room of the little Staffordshire hotel was full of miners and their wives. There were Welshmen breathing Celtic fire at the arrogance of their area officials, who "strut around with their chests out when 75 per cent. of the men want to get back to work," burly Lancastrians, who have run the gauntlet of a hundred pickets; men of Derbyshire, tense from the strain of taking their own union to court.

This was the first meeting at which the fledgling National Working Miners' Committee were trying to turn themselves into a protest group into the kind of movement which will sweep Arthur Scargill and his cronies out of office and into a richly deserved oblivion.

It was soon clear that this was no fly-by-night organisation which would fold up when the current strike is over. The Committee chairman, Colin Clarke, a branch official from Nottinghamshire who has already endured more than 30 death threats, spent the first hour explaining their meticulously worded, eight-page constitution, drawn up with the help of solicitors.

Its aims, he pointed out, were not merely to bring the present dispute to an end — including helping other workers, like dockers, who

got dragged into it — but also to secure the legal rights of all NUM members, to compensate them for the loss of those rights and to make sure that, in future, the NUM was run democratically for the benefit of the rank and file.

And, to show that they weren't a small-hearted or partisan organisation, they had decided to make payments to the dependents of any member of the NUM who had died because of the current dispute. Whether they'd been on the right side or not, their children weren't to blame. So far, said Clarke, they'd sent off five payments of £250.

What was more, he went on, the constitution ensured that the precious funds they'd been given by the public would be strictly controlled. The cheque books had to be kept in the custody of their solicitors, and no cheque could be drawn without the solicitors' approval. There weren't going to be any sticky fingers in their set-up. If they wanted members to trust them, they had to be whiter than white.

And, concluded Clarke, they intended to carry on until the NUM was back where it belongs, in the hands of the ordinary members, and not run in a way where they were "bullied, manipulated and conned" as they had been by the union's present leadership. But that was "a hell of a mountain to climb", and they were going to need a lot

of people. That was why he'd called the meeting.

By this time, we were well into the afternoon, but lunch seemed to have been totally forgotten. Some of the miners still had doubts. He hoped the committee wouldn't start dictating to them like the national executive, said one Staffordshire man. Until now, agreed a Lancastrian branch official, he'd felt divorced from the committee, but the time had come when they'd not to merge their separate battalions into an army.

They certainly couldn't afford to go off half-cocked and lose court actions, said Clarke. That was why he sent the Nottinghamshire solicitor flying up to Edinburgh that very morning to help the Scots lads, who'd had a "little hiccup" in their case.

There were some, too, who thought getting a return to work was the top priority, and wanted closer links with the Silver Birch, Chris Butcher. Getting the lads back, replied one committee member, was too limited an aim. As a matter of fact, they'd had an agreement for a co-ordinated return to work — on Sept. 5 — but some of the key people involved had got cold feet, and it had been a flop.

The thing he wanted to make sure of was that the committee never packed up. They had to become the sort of organisation which put up their own approved candidates for every union election — branch, area and national executive — and

operated as a permanent watchdog.

"We shouldn't have any thought of ever packing up," agreed a miner from a big Staffordshire pit, "because the first day we give up will be the first day when we shall have to start getting round those tables again."

There was much flourishing of rule-books. AQC had told them, said one of the committee, that area rule-books were the property of each area — so one of their first jobs was to change them so that the national executive couldn't insert rules without the area concerned agreeing.

By this time, the undercurrent of parochialism evidenced when the meeting began had vanished. The doubters had been reassured by the fact that Clarke himself was clearly a man of rock-ribbed integrity. All that needed to happen, said one of the Lancastrians, was that two members from each area should be elected to attend committee meetings. Then they would become a united army. The resolution was carried nem con.

It reminded me very much of the time, 25 years ago, when I watched Les Cannon taking on, and defeating, the Communist leadership of the Electricians' union. It is early days for the National Working Miners' Committee, they are men of mixed calibre and experience, but most are stayers with no taste for ego-trips or stunts. If they have their way, Mr Scargill's salad days are numbered.



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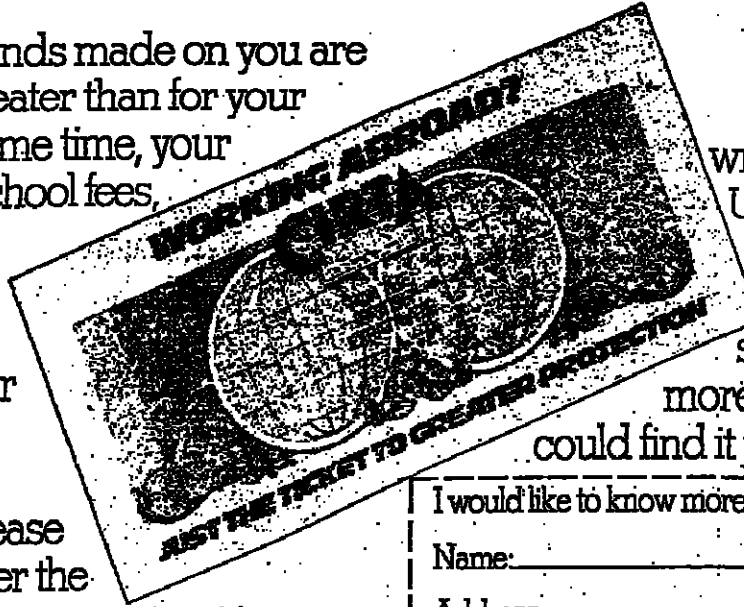
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# SERENA SINCLAIR FINDS OUT WHAT'S ON THE WEATHER FRONT

● Right: clever Finnish coat, nice and full, with fly front has huge muffler attached which you slot as you like through epaulettes. It costs £79 in storm grey, crystal earrings are £18.95, umbrella £5.95, all from Fenwick, New Bond Street, London W1.

Pictures by  
PAUL ARMIGER

● Far right: nonchalant, with an expensive air. The taupe raincoat is lined with creamy Viyella, comes from France and costs £65. Her Penny Black Viyella shirt is £31.95, necktie is £7.95, flannel trousers with hem zip also by Penny Black, are £43. Umbrella is £9.95. All from Fenwick.



## HOW TO BE STYLISHLY DASHING IN THE RAIN...

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● Above: that tweed makes the beige raincoat snug to wear. It's by Four Seasons, costs £79.95, at Harrods, Dickins & Jones and at Jenners of Edinburgh. Umbrella with leather shoulder strap, £11.95 from Fenwick.

IT'S big (wide or long, sometimes both), it's popping with fashion detail, it covers a multitude of figure faults or of sweaters, it's soberly elegant. What is it?

It's your autumn raincoat, often the first fashion item women buy as the evenings draw in. This year's news is that raincoats have more dash in styling than ever before, but you have to make up beautifully to wear them. Nearly all the best coats are in taupe or storm grey.

One glimmer of hope comes from the big British rainwear firm, Four Seasons, now in its fourteenth year. They make their best styles in pine green and in brick as well as the soberer shades, and very chic these look.

Another glimmer, if you love colour, comes from the young British firm of Memento, with its brilliant yellow ridged rubber coat, pictured here, lined and trimmed in black and white

printed brushed cotton: a stunner that should get you a taxi on any rainy day.

Barbara de Vries, with her own firm, Giraf, created another huge classic in black rubber which took all eyes at the Olympia fair of autumn clothes. This, like Memento's yellow, covers all the long flannel and tweed skirts we'll be wearing soon.

Raincoat makers should erect a little shrine to Giorgio Armani—the influence of the great Italian tailor is widespread throughout. The pleated shoulders, very 15th-century page, and the single flap rever pop up again and again in the rainwear ranges. No problem: they're a sound variation on classics.

But if it's classics you yearn for take heart, for there's something special over at Burberry, where the firm is in the swim with the fashionably crinkled look: their lightweight International Traveller starts off that way and therefore looks chic wherever you arrive.



● Left: this cheerful stunner is in bright yellow ridged rubber with black/white printed lining of brushed cotton. It's by Memento and costs £200 at Browns of South Molton Street, London W1.

Picture by  
ANTHONY MARSHALL

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## FASHION NOTEBOOK

### Beauty à la Martha

MEETING Martha Hill after a gap of many years I was amazed to find her looking, at 73, younger than I remembered her.

Possibly this is because after a lifetime in the rag trade, she is now concentrating on creating and making her own cosmetics and skin care range, and with great success too.

Her latest inspiration is a total set of her pure, natural preparations including hair, skin care, bath and body care plus full-sized deodorant and sun block packaged in tiny pots within a sleek transparent plastic wallet.

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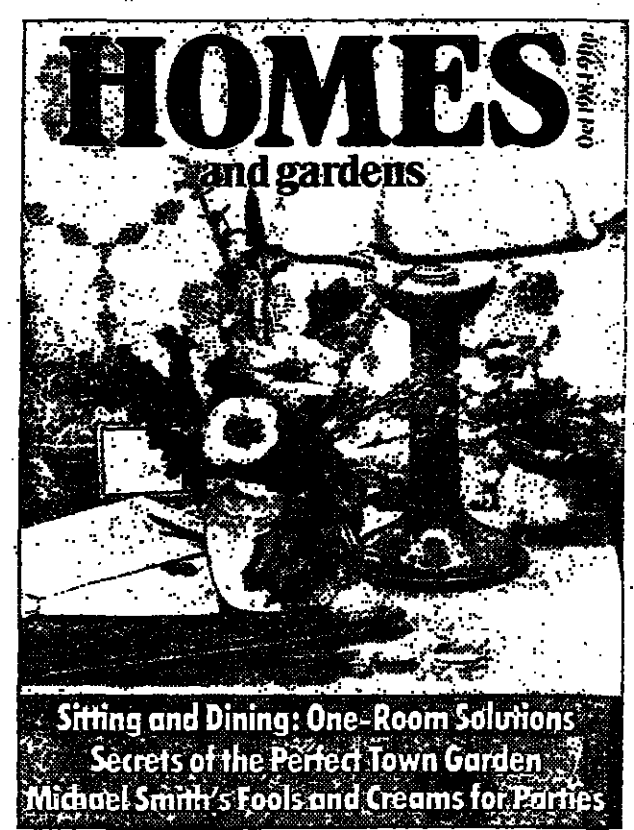
● My own personal travel "musts" also include Clarins Eye Contour Gel, made from plant extracts, which helps to reduce puffiness and soothes tired eyes, and their Stimulating Emulsion for Tired Legs—a minty lotion to soothe swollen and aching legs and feet. Usefully, it can be applied any time of the day, even over tights.

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MAGAZINE



## FEAR CORRUPTS

VIOLENCE in the miners' strike has been widely remarked. That is partly because it is in the open and can usually be photographed or filmed. Invisible but more insidious are pressures which have been brought to bear on miners and their families at odds with the majority of their workmates by intimidation. A lot of mining families have had a taste of this. A brave man may defy threats to his own safety. He can be forgiven for hesitating if he senses that his home, his wife or his children may be at risk. Intimidation is a powerful instrument for subordinating men. We should salute the courage of those who even under haunting fear of the unknown have still done what they thought to be right.

It may be argued, speciously, that fear also afflicts those who are engaged in this strike because they are frightened of losing their pits and their jobs. We ought not to be so bamboozled by double-speak as to be unable to distinguish between a man scared of losing his job and a man fearful of physical injury to his family circle. The solemn fact is that those who discover the potency of intimidation have not only deployed a powerful weapon; they have also spread an infection. And anyone with knowledge of Northern Ireland in the last decade will know that it is an infection damnably hard to get rid of. It imposes the methods of gangsters on quiet homes. It is corrupting because it will not disappear when the miners' strike is ended.

A natural question is: what is Government, what are the forces of law and order doing to check it? The short answer must be not enough, mainly because no law is worth tuppence unless the crime can be detected and brought to book; and the curse of intimidation is that it is difficult to bring to book. Reflecting aloud on the subject a few weeks back, Mr MacGregor in a little-noticed aside speculated on how far a tolerant society rendered itself vulnerable to intimidation. He meant presumably that those who are not victims of it tend to shrug it off. "C'est la guerre." That is the fast road to losing a cherished freedom.

## LABOUR MODERATES' INFIRMITY

"WINNING the next election is—or ought to be—our over-riding objective—indeed, our abiding obsession," Mr Roy Hattersley told a solidarity campaign rally in Blackpool yesterday. His performance and that of his moderate colleagues at the Labour Party Conference could therefore fairly be judged by that criterion. If the far Left and militant unions continue their seemingly inexorable advance on all fronts at this week's conference, it will be difficult to envisage a Labour electoral recovery during the next few years. What the party's residual moderates fear is that this conference will bring about a further weakening of public support, followed by further defections, bringing about a further drift to the Left.

Four big issues stand to be decided this week: the party's attitude towards the miners' strike and picket violence; defence policy; reselection by one man, one vote or by narrow cabal; and the creation of special black sections within the party with special privileges. On the matter of the miners' strike, the pass has already been largely sold. Mr GERALD KAUFMAN's claim at the solidarity rally that the only perpetrators of violence in the mining strike are Mrs THATCHER and that "geriatric vandal," Mr MacGregor, shows the way the tide is running.

A majority of British voters, including Labour supporters and trade unionists, favour national defence. The Left is now actively neutralist and pacifist. Divisions over this issue are expected to surface at the conference; the outcome remains uncertain. The die against mandatory one man, one vote procedure for reselection may have been cast (hence the performance by Mr KAUFMAN, whose seat will be up for grabs). Separate status for blacks is seen by many party members to be fraught with danger. It is bound to create resentment and counter claims and undermine Labour's credibility as a truly national party.

If all or several of these four issues are decided in favour of the Left, the support which the Labour movement built up over three generations could be lost in one. Yet with the exception of Mr PETER SHORP and Mr CALLAGHAN, Labour moderates appear to shirk a confrontation. Unless they fight back this week with a vigour they have yet to display, they will have inflicted unnecessary wounds on the nation and possibly fatal wounds on their own party.

## CHINESE PUZZLE

THE HONGKONG AGREEMENT has been received favourably across the world except in the USSR and Taiwan (poison coated with sugar), but the nasty dilemmas the Government faces over the colony's future are not over. Time among these, for an over-enthusiastic Mr Enoch Powell, is the threat of a swamping immigration into Britain from Hongkong over the next ten years. For others, a more urgent question is whether Hongkong should be granted direct democracy before 1997.

At present Britain's uncomfortable position is of asking China to be more democratic than we are. The Green Paper issued in July rejected ideas that Hongkong should be plunged, suddenly and without preparation, into universal suffrage and adversarial politics; this could be destabilising and should be avoided. Present consultative rule by Sir Edward Youde and his Ministers should continue, it argued, with only minimal and gradual changes. After 1997, however, all is seen differently. Sir EDWARD's enlightened despotism becomes, in Chinese hands, an unacceptable rod with which to beat Hongkong; so the safeguard we demand is the very democratic, factional system which impedes such damage now.

After 50 years' experience of the disastrous fate of Westminster democracy when granted in the New Commonwealth long before its recipients were ready, it is however right that a proper caution should be shown in Hongkong. Political parties based on Western divisions show few signs of emerging there. The chances are that political activity, in the short term, would be dominated by pressure groups and extremists (the pro-Taiwan faction versus the Communists) at the expense of the middle. Hongkong's present system, rather akin to a Senate or a House of Lords unlimited by a lower chamber, has worked to the benefit of the colony and is best changed only slowly. It smacks of hypocrisy to deny to Hongkong what we allow ourselves and demand of China. But Hongkong's highest interest, as we see it now, is to get to 1997 still stable and prosperous.



## COMMENTARY

John O'Sullivan

IT IS NOW four weeks since I lamented the silence of Christian leaders about violence and intimidation in the coal strike, but I cannot honestly say that my prayers have been answered.

The peculiar scandal of this strike for Christians is that while many miners who are otherwise good men believe that their cause justifies such methods, Christian pastors have failed to make clear that these are grave offences.

It is true that the Archbishop of Canterbury criticised picket violence a fortnight ago. But he balanced this with a criticism of the Coal Board's supposed insensitivity. One can sympathise with Dr Runcie's apparent intention here. He probably hoped to criticise the violence in a sympathetic context which would persuade the miners to consider his criticism. But the effect was somewhat different. By equating the greater with the lesser offence, he tended to endorse the picketing miners' sense of justification.

The Bishop of Durham, of course, made silence seem golden. I suppose that there is some ironic humour to be had from the fact that a sermon proposing reconciliation should have been so uncharitably partisan. He made only a perfunctory condemnation of violence and indeed declared that those guilty of it "must not be defeated". His interpretation of motives was hostile towards the Government and benevolent towards the miners.

And if Dr Jenkins feels that his remarks about Mr MacGregor were not uncharitable, let him imagine his own reaction if he were to be described as "an elderly imported assassin". But are not Mr MacGregor's claims to be Scottish at least as good as those of the Bishop to be a Christian?

Ignoring this partiality, however, let us examine the Bishop's view of reconciliation. He exalts compromise as an overriding Christian duty. And it is certainly the case that a disposition to compromise should be one mark of a Christian. But whether it is right to compromise in a particular instance will depend on the circumstances. Sometimes a refusal to compromise is a hardness of heart; sometimes it is martyrdom.

What do the circumstances indicate in the miners' strike? And who is demonstrating a Christian disposition to compromise? The initial Coal Board offer included an annual subsidy of £1.3 billion, a guarantee of no compulsory redundancies, voluntary redundancy payments of up to £35,000. In negotiations during the strike, the board has since agreed to withdraw closure of certain pits and to dilute its economic criteria for pit closure. Mr Sragill, by contrast, insists unflinchingly on the absurd principle that no pit should ever be closed while coal can be physically extracted from it, even if the value of the coal is less than the cost of extraction.

Against this background, it is ridiculous to balance this imaginary unwillingness to compromise by the Government against the real violence of NUM pickets. Nonetheless, the Bishop's remarks have been defended by other leading clergymen on the grounds that he has a right, and even duty, to speak out on contentious political issues. No one denies that right. But blind partiality and culpable ignorance, can no more be justified as an exercise of free speech than slander and libel.

The real charge is exactly the opposite. It is that Dr Jenkins and other Church leaders have wasted and misused their spiritual authority either by keeping silent about mass civil violence or by glossing over such violence (upon which they might speak with real authority).

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LORD SCARMAN is rioting again. Addressing the Royal Institute of Public Administration he asked: "Do you accept that personal loyalty to the Crown—that is to the executive—no longer suffices to satisfy the public, unless it is accompanied by some sort of public accountability?"

But surely Parliamentary government has very clearly a sort of public accountability. Civil servants are accountable to Ministers who in turn are responsible to Parliament which itself must face the voters.

Each group is accountable in the only sense that matters: it can be sacked by those to whom it is accountable. Outside this context, as Mr Enoch Powell has argued, "Anyone who says 'I am responsible to the public' is talking through his hat."

What, then, does Lord Scarman mean when he endorses the view that civil servants should have a responsibility to "some conception of the public good" in order to act as a constraint upon "arbitrary power"? Whose conception if not the Crown's or Parliament's? It could be a conception formulated only by either civil servants themselves or by judges making law rather than merely interpreting it. The phrase for that would be arbitrary power.

What conception? Or rather, whose conception? Not the Crown's or Parliament's conception, I assume, since civil servants are already accountable to them. Is it possibly the conception of either civil servants themselves or of judges making law rather than merely interpreting it? Now that really would be arbitrary power.

# Who should select an MP?

A MINATURE, internalised version of Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution seems to have had the Labour party in its grip ever since the Callaghan administration was defeated in 1979. It has taken the form of a perpetual tinkering with the party's constitution, as though the secret of regaining power is to be found in the dreary committee rooms of a demoralised and shrinking band of "activists."

The great issues which should be exercising a political party in Opposition no longer provide the drama at Labour party conferences. No more the impassioned debates on nuclear disarmament, the clash of genuine beliefs over whether free collective bargaining is consistent with the socialist management of the economy. Nowadays the anger and the emotion is more likely to be reserved for the removal or reinstatement of a comma in a proposed amendment to the party's constitution. And Labour's natural supporters in the country become more and more bemused by the intricate ferocity all this constitution-making stirs up among their erstwhile leaders.

Of course, it could be argued that the party has achieved a wonderful degree of unanimity on subjects which once bitterly divided it. When the likes of Denis Healey are too weary to struggle any longer against unilateral disarmament, who dares call militarism treason? And if the union barons are themselves thoroughly bemused over the merits of free collective bargaining—having, as it were, the principle thrust down their throats by a Tory government—why should they face the embarrassment of parading their doubts and fears before the television cameras?

The people who are left out of course, are the anti-Tories in the constituencies, worried sick about unemployment, about the never-ending mining strike taking on the characteristics of insurrection, or even civil war, about the future of the Health Service, about the removal of recent, but nonetheless familiar, echelons of local government. Where are they to turn, if not to the Alliance? But still Labour puts the stress on its own domestic concerns, as though this is what holds the key to winning back the millions.

So nobody should be that surprised when Labour embarks on yet another in-house row as its annual conference meets at Blackpool today. Only astonishment, perhaps, that even the constitutional issues seem to be becoming more and more petty. For the big issue is a last ditch attempt by Neil Kinnock to save the skins of some 25 or so Labour MPs who are in danger of being ditched by their constituency general management committees when they come up for reselection before the next general election.

The device chosen by Mr Kinnock for this life-saving operation is to paste yet another piece of sticking plaster on to that already

battered creation, the Ramsay MacDonald constitution of the Labour party. Even if he is successful in defeating the forces ranged against any such change, there is no absolute guarantee that Mr Kinnock will be able to save his Trade and Industry spokesman, Peter Shore, his Chief Whip, Michael Cocks, his Home Affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman, or Shadow leader of the House, John Silkin, let alone independent back-benchers like Frank Field.

What the leadership (or parts of it) is proposing is that instead of each general management com-

ing the political lives of a handful of moderate and Right wing Labour MPs.

Even the limited change he is proposing will in most cases only marginally widen the franchise because so few people nowadays involve themselves in Labour party membership: less than 500 members in each constituency, averaged across the country. Certainly it will find favour with some people within the party—and elsewhere—because it is held that it will reduce the power of the trade unions in constituency affairs. That is what has turned the Transport Workers' and the miners' union, against it. But in reality, if the reform stops at reselection it will still be worthwhile for a trade union to pack the general management committee to ensure that a union nominee is selected in the first instance. The Shores and the Kaufmans are union-sponsored anyway: if they fall by the wayside, a replacement has to be chosen, not by the wider membership, but by the caucus.

## PETER PATERSON discusses the Labour reselection issue

mittee alone deciding whether the sitting MP should be re-elected or cast into outer darkness, they should have the option of widening the jury to include any paid-up member of the constituency party. The party which abandoned one-man-one-vote for MPs in choosing their leader in favour of an electoral college which places MPs in a minority, now wants to permit GMCs to invoke one-man-one-vote if they have a mind to do so.

To be fair, much of the mockery which has greeted the idea that the choice of expanding the selectorate should be up to each GMC is misplaced. If Gerald Kaufman or Peter Shore haven't the wit and the energy to campaign in their own constituencies to make sure that their GMC is pressured into exercising the wider option, they probably do not deserve to hold on to their jobs anyway.

But will the reform go through? In the past few days it has been revealed that the Transport & General Workers' Union, whose leaders wield the biggest bloc vote at the Labour conference (as well as at the TUC) have given it the thumbs down. Beware such tidings in the fevered days before Labour assemblies: we need to know who leaked this intelligence, and why. My own soundings suggest that with or without the Transport Workers, Mr Kinnock's modest little reform will be carried—but the idea that such formidable opposition is being wheeled on can only make his eventual victory appear more epic than it really is.

Mr Kinnock, not blessed of late with victories of any kind, will be entitled to bask in a little unaccustomed glory. But will this reform really indicate a rolling back of the power of the Left in the constituencies? Surely, the outcome will be to make the Left even more disaffected and more determined to win back in some other direction what they may lose in the reselection process. But they may not need to: after all, Mr Kinnock is not challenging their valuable prerogative in the first choice of a candidate for Parliament. If you like, all he is doing is charitably extend-

ing the political lives of a handful of moderate and Right wing Labour MPs.

What remains as wide as ever is the gap between the activists and those who would, and once did, from habit or conviction vote Labour, but no longer do so. It is a dilemma which most acutely affects Labour, but it has a significance for all our political parties. How much of the red meat of politics is to be thrown to those who adopt a political party as an absorbing hobby, or as a career? What about the vast of the population whose votes buoy up all those pretensions—can no way be found to involve them in the processes which, in the end, have an impact on their lives?

If Labour, under Mr Kinnock, is looking for a constitutional and democratic way to unlock the allegiance of those who remember the party of Attlee, even of Wilson, with nostalgia and affection, let him throw open the doors to all those who wish Labour well and would value the chance of deciding between Left, Right and Centre as the party's candidate in the constituency where they live. The Conservatives have already flirted with the primary election idea.

But for Mr Kinnock such a reform could bring the biggest dividends of all. Party membership, instead of declining year by year, would actually increase, to such an extent that many of the financial problems which now beset it would disappear. The power of the infiltrators who have taken over so many local parties would vanish overnight. Labour's National Executive Committee could be made thoroughly representative at last. Even the ill-conceived electoral college could be thrown out of the window, with Mr Kinnock, or his successor, more secure in the knowledge that he (or she) is genuinely the popular choice of the party. And that would include the individual votes of union members rather than the bloc votes of union bosses.

But I dream dreams. Mr Kinnock is no more likely to enfranchise Labour's supporters than he is to make a speech this week endorsing President Reagan.

## Britannia rules on the Press

RELATIONS between Buckingham Palace and the British "media" have taken another sour turn. A Press reception aboard the Royal Yacht Britannia in Toronto last night was attended by only one British reporter—my colleague Alan Copping—after a BBC and ITN boycott.

Kate and Prince William's invitation to attend the reception was apparently turned down by more than two people from each organisation who would be allowed to attend. In the past, invitations have included all television crews. But appeals to the Queen's assistant Press secretary, Victor Chapman, were in vain.

The ban was the more upsetting because with most Fleet Street "royal-watchers" staying at home, apparently to monitor Prime Minister's progress, television had largely stepped into the breach, putting out special programmes as well as day-to-day news. Even with eight BBC people and nine from ITN, the British contingent is far smaller than the usual Fleet Street pack.

Cartwheel's team decided that unless all could attend the reception, none would. The BBC was represented by a cameraman and sound recordist.

Hard cell WHAT is thought to be the first party ever held in the cell of Big Ben's tower, where Mrs Pankhurst was imprisoned, takes place today to launch *Woman's Own*, an international magazine described by its editor and publisher, Tom Arns, as "a political and economic TIME OUT."

Many a snick... A WORKING PARTY headed by the former director of Jodrell Bank, Sir Bernard Lovell, is about to produce a report which could solve two of cricket's most contentious problems: the adjudication of LBW decisions and catches at the wicket.

The group, which includes current players, officials and two Test umpires, has spent two years devising electronic aids. Its report goes before the Test and County Cricket Board next month and umpires could be using the LBW aid next season.

An automatic light-reading meter in operation at this summer's Old Trafford Test was invented by Sir Bernard, whose lifelong passion for the game is recorded in a biography by Dudley Seward, coming from Hale on Oct. 18. Now a Lancashire vice-president, Lovell even managed to turn out for his village side while the world waited for Jodrell Bank's confirmation that the Russians had

## LONDON DAY BY DAY

landed the first rocket on the Moon in 1969.

Of the working party's findings he would tell only that the equipment will not involve wiring up the players: "Our intention has not been to eliminate umpires from the game, but to give them assistance."

II, as I confidently expect, Alan Trail is elected at Guildhall to succeed Dame Mary Donaldson as Lord Mayor. It will give one public school a possible unique hold on City affairs. The two Sheriffs (David Rowe-Ham and Col. Greville Spratt, who have already been elected, are, like Trail, Old Carthusians.

Post-harvest time

PENAL HISTORY is made today when Hughie Batchelor reports to the Tipstaff at the High Court in the Strand. The millionaire farmer was sentenced in July to two months' imprisonment after defying a tree preservation order on his 5,000-acre estate in Kent; but the Judge, Mr Justice Webster, said he could get the harvest in before going to jail.

Postponed sentences are unknown in this country: the Home Office Prison Department could not find a precedent.

When he "surrenders" at 1 p.m. today, Batchelor will be taken to Pentonville to start his sentence. He is no stranger there, having spent two weeks inside last year, also for felling protected trees. If a place can be found, he is likely to complete his term at a prison farm.

Sixes or 10

WHOMEVER designed the advertising for "Blockheads," the Laurel and Hardy musical which begins previewing at the Mermaid tonight, seems to have been influenced by Torville and Dean or Bo Derek.

The posters show a sequence of notes emerging from a bowler hat. A friend who tried it out on his piano found himself playing Ravel's "Bolero," which prompted one of the show's producers to comment: "Thank God it's out of copyright."

Dali bread

NO ONE can accuse the publisher Peter Owen of beating about the bush. Some 12 years ago he paid £5,000 for the rights to Salvador Dali's only novel, "Hidden Faces," sold all over the world and persuaded the artist to sign and number a specially illustrated limited edition of 100.



too bad. They look as if he did them in 10 minutes in his bath."

Owen still has about 30 copies of the edition, which he is selling at £100 each. "It's a good price," he contends. "I'm putting it up to £200 after he dies."

Stratospheric offer

THE PATHFINDER Association, proud owners of the map of northern Germany which hung on Sir Arthur Bomber's Harris's office wall during the war, has allowed AEROPLANE MONTHLY magazine to reproduce it in a limited edition of 1,000.

Assistant editor Michael Oakley tells me that for each map sold £10 will go to R.A.F. charities. The original was rescued after the war when Harris's office was being cleared out. "It was covered with coloured pencil markings and was lacy with pinholes," he says.

Spirit measure

THOSE LOOKING for signs of a thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations took heart from the White House menu for the lunch that President Reagan gave Mr Gromyko at the weekend. The drinks included Russian Stolichnaya vodka which, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, many restaurateurs refused to serve; some even poured it down the drain.

Before the meeting Mr Reagan bowed up on his Russian history and was supplied with several books, including "The Land of the Firebird" and "Nicholas and Alexander." According to the White House, a recent biography of Peter the Great by Robert Massie was also on the presidential bedside table. But Mr Reagan is known to have little difficulty falling asleep, so the author doubts he has read much of it.

A peeling for care

SIGN on the road near Wheatthamstead in Hertfordshire: "Caution: Potatoes for Sale."

PETERBOROUGH

## LETTERS

### Rising prices and the small farmer

SIR—Mr Anthony Kestlin may be partly correct in his advice (Sept. 24) but I am sure he is unaware that most of Britain's farmers are not vast grain or dairy enterprises but farms run by cheap family labour or employing one worker.

The banks will confirm that farm borrowing is depressingly high and increasing fast.

Mr Kestlin must realise that no farmer wants to work long hours, invest large capital sums and so without many "perks" enjoyed by the average worker, to satisfy bank charges.

He does it because he is desperately hoping that the future might hold some of improved profitability and because he cannot envisage any other form of employment being available to him.

If uncommercial businesses must close down the majority of British farms will close and the British landscape will change completely. A highly productive industry will give way to massive imports.

The stock farmer has seen no increase in the price of beef and lamb but is still expected to cope with the usual yearly inflationary increases suffered by the rest of the population. Not for us the chance to reject a 5 per cent increase in our net income!

We have to continue to absorb the increase in fuel, fertilisers, etc., and tighten our belts until they break—hence the increased overeating. Some grants must be flung but many are destined to subsidise the price of meat to the housewife. The mines receive vast grants as does the car industry. Unlike them we never strike or with-draw our produce.

If other industries stabilised their prices and stopped increasing prices annually maybe we could all become economic producers once more. This expected annual price rise in produce and labour expressed in inflationary percentages is crippling us more than the salaries of workers. (Mrs) M. G. MACDONALD, Pencoed, Dyfed.

### Cost of advertising

SIR—It was good to read your report (Sept. 27) on the plan to reduce the cost of advertising for National Health Service staff. This is something which I have been trying to achieve for many years.

My suggestion was that the format of the advertisement could be altered in two ways. Currently in many instances the advertisement is headed "Health Authority" in capital letters followed by the name of the hospital in smaller letters.

I was told that the Authority had to be included and in large type as it was

### Other letters, page 10

"regional policy." Not only was this a waste of money but the emphasis seemed to be on the employing Authority rather than the name of the hospital where the candidate was to work. For a start, surely the Health Authority could be omitted.

How, I asked, I felt that economy could be achieved was not only in writing abbreviations in much the same way as for descriptions of house and flat accommodation.

MICHAEL JOSEPH, London, W.11.

### Moral decline

SIR—Seeing and hearing so many of the clergy of the Anglican Church from whom the light shines in their preaching of the Word, it may appear uncharitable to criticise that Church today. This however I feel bound to do, such criticisms being directed against the Church higher hierarchy for its failure to get its priorities right.

The ordination of women, the Alternative Service Book and even the repair of York Minster's beautiful rose window are matters given much publicity over the past years. These however, I claim, are trivial compared to the appalling moral decline in the life of our country. The decline of family life, one-parent families, sexual and drug indulgence to excess, the steady growth of violence and terrorism are not these matters concerning which we should be hearing more from our bishops? Such condemnation of these evils would be unpopular with many people and probably be answered with abuse, but Christians are never doing their work properly when comfortable in society. A. S. FREEBORN, Bickley, Kent.

### Paying for it

SIR—Mr John R. Smith writes of personal knowledge of undemocratic action by leftist manipulators within the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, which then goes on to describe as "my union" (Sept. 18).

How very odd! If Mr Smith and his fellow moderates object to the chicanery and corruption practised by their union leaders, they should cease to pay their subscriptions. It is almost beyond belief that he can complain in this way and take no action.

Perhaps what he really means to explain is that he is a victim of the closed shop, which has come to dictate that a man subscribes to the Labour party in order to be allowed to earn his living and feed his family.

Will the British people never learn? K. M. LESLIE, Hongkong.

### Three in a row

SIR—In your issue of Sept. 27, Peterborough quote "Wisden" as recording that the then Prince Albert bowled his father, his grandfather and his elder brother in successive balls.

Although hesitant to correct such an august institution as "Wisden," might I suggest that, as all the victims were kings, the feat should not be described as a "Hat Trick" but as a "Crown Trick."

Further, might I inquire of your more knowledgeable correspondents as to how often a Crown Trick might have been performed?

J. TALLENT, Ashburton, S. Devon.

### To each his own

SIR—To expatriate Iranians, it must seem a trifle odd to hear of English gentlemen and ladies in possession of mines, mounted on horseback, in pursuit of a stag which they proceeded to kill in the street, and not even over a drain. Ab, but when in Rome...

P. HICKMAN, Taunton, Somerset.



prices and the  
nail farmer

# Kenrack mobsters extort cash from air freight firms

By TONY ALLEN-MILLS in New York  
NEW YORK'S gangster families have a "stranglehold" of the international cargo business at Kennedy Airport, and shipping companies are forced to make pay-offs worth million of dollars a year to keep freight moving, according to federal investigators.

A major inquiry into heavy cargo shipments through the airport was given the codename "Kenrack," for Kennedy rackets, the investigators said.

Justice Department officials and FBI agents spent five years uncovering evidence that warehouse and shipping companies were being forced to pay off gangsters to avoid labour problems. Mr Edward McDonald, in charge of the local Justice Department organised crime strike force, said the gangsters were able to extort cash because of their influence with the notorious Teamsters' Union, whose leaders have frequently been accused of mob connections.

Main targets  
British Airways is among many international airlines that operate cargo terminals at Kennedy. But officials said the main targets of the gangsters' activities were not the airlines but the freight forwarding companies who employ truck drivers and warehousemen to ship the cargo out of the airport. Last year cargo worth \$47 billion (\$36 billion) passed through Kennedy, more than any other American airport. But

## Godfather informer

By Our Rome Correspondent  
A "Mafia" "godfather" in Sicily has turned informer breaching the previously impenetrable barrier of "omerta" (secrecy and fear) that has surrounded the criminal society for decades. Tommaso Buscetta, 62, "boss of two worlds," Sicily and Latin America, which he supplied with cocaine using his 200 private airplanes for at least a decade, was extradited from Brazil to Italy in July. Investigating magistrate Giovanni Falcone, of Palermo, the most closely-guarded Government official in Italy, managed to gain Buscetta's confidence and persuaded him to avenge the assassination of his brother and nephew in New York in 1982 by helping police. He has been talking for the last three months and finally gave Falcone a list of 366 names of "family heads." This was the first time in more than 40 years that a Sicilian godfather has betrayed a Mafia tradition. More than 3,000 police swooped in a massive anti-Mafia operation on Friday night in Palermo, the Sicilian capital, to locate men named by Buscetta and made 58 arrests.



## SPELLMAN SEX CLAIM DROPPED

By Our New York Staff  
AN American biographer has decided to remove from a controversial book on the late Cardinal Spellman four pages of allegations that the Roman Catholic Archbishop was a homosexual.

Published by Times Books, a division of the New York Times, the book shocked Catholics when distributed to reviewers by claiming that the Cardinal's sex-life "was a source of profound embarrassment and shame to many priests." Following an outcry, Times Books announced it had asked the biographer's author, John Cooney, to provide direct proof of his assertions. The New York Times reported this weekend that the book had been re-submitted with the controversial section considerably abridged. The passage about embarrassment and shame had been deleted, and the book instead said: "For many years rumours abounded about Cardinal Spellman being a homosexual. As a result, many felt, and continue to feel, that Spellman the public moralist may well have been a contradiction of the man of the flesh."

A bogey of a train in which 30 passengers were slightly injured yesterday when all nine coaches left the track near Solihull, West Midlands, during the journey from Manchester to Gatwick Airport.

## Unused church may become a mosque

By CHARLES HENY  
THE parish church of Scunthorpe, South Humberside, a neo-Gothic building in the town centre, is about to be declared redundant and could become a mosque, according to plans being considered by the local council.

Congregations at St John's Church, built almost a century ago, have dwindled in the wake of town centre development. No services have been held there for some months. The council is in negotiation with the Church of England Lincoln diocese to buy the church for a peppercorn sum and is considering a bid from the town's 2,000-strong Moslem community to use it as a mosque. The church, which cost £20,000 in the late 1880s and was paid for by the then Lord St Oswald, is estimated to be worth at least £1 million at today's prices. The building was designed by

## CLOSING TIME

By ROBERT TILLEY in Munich

THE leading brewer and caterer at Munich's famous Oktoberfest had his licence withdrawn yesterday and his huge beerhall will be closed on Tuesday unless a suitable new licensee can be found. The action against Richard Sussmeier, unprecedented in the 174-year history of the Oktoberfest, was taken after police announced he faced serious criminal charges arising from the illegal employment of cheap migrant labour from Yugoslavia. Sussmeier, for many the personification of the Oktoberfest and the official "Sprecher" or spokesman for the festival's brewers and caterers, had already ran foul of the law at the start of the two-week bonanza. Fines totalling DM4,000 (£1,000) were imposed on him for failing to make sure his live betsmugs were filled to the brim in his vast "Crossbow" beerhall with a seating capacity of 6,000 one of the largest on the festival grounds. Sussmeier faces further heavy fines and a possible prison sentence if convicted of the charges arising from the employment of 25 Yugoslav immigrant workers.

# Demolition of Army hospital 'would be vandalism'

By JENNY SHIELDS

PLANS to demolish Connaught Military Hospital in Aldershot to make room for new barracks have been condemned as "the greatest act of vandalism since the destruction of Euston Arch."

The hospital, built in 1897, had a specific, if delicate, role in Army life. In the late 19th century, Aldershot had become home to the largest contingent of soldiers anywhere in the world, and the hospital was centred there to cope with the enormous number of cases of venereal disease.

The Connaught—named after the road in which it stands—also served as an HQ of the Royal Army Dental Corps but for the last 20 years has remained virtually unused. Now plans are afoot to demolish the building and erect a barracks for two infantry battalions whose present accommodation is inadequate.

Impressive portico  
When Mr Kenneth Hudson, a leading museum expert, heard of the plans, he likened the demolition of the hospital to the destruction of Euston Arch in 1962. "The building, with its impressive portico, was of such grandeur that the Rothschilds would be happy to own it," he said. And Mr John Letts, who is responsible for the protection of museums for the National Heritage, said: "The building is far from derelict, it is a fine example of Victorian architecture and one of the last buildings of its size and type in the town. I am sure the Army could find an alternative site for their new barracks."

Col Philip Newton, secretary of the Army Museum's Ogilvie Trust, has been campaigning to save the hospital for some time. He visualises the now dilapidated two-storey building as an appropriate centre for the nine regimental and corps museums scattered all over Aldershot. His ambitious plan has won him the backing of Sir David MacAlpine, who has offered to convert the building at cost.

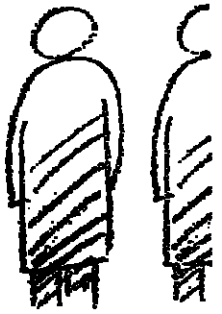
"It is a very generous offer indeed—we reckon it would cost us about £1 million to make spectacular museum reflecting Army life—and all at a fraction of the cost of a purpose-built museum."

HOME AWAITS  
FOOD TESTS  
Results of tests to show whether 18 people taken ill at a Scunthorpe old people's home, are suffering from salmonella poisoning will be known later this week, health officials said at the weekend. Ten residents and eight staff were taken ill at Warley House on Thursday and admissions to the home have been temporarily suspended.

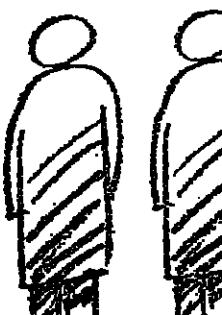
BBC PUPPETS FOUND  
By Our Television Staff  
A number of retired puppet heroes from BBC children's television which were stolen more than a year ago have been found in a box awaiting sale at Phillips's London sale room. The characters include the Flowerpot Men and the Woodentops.

BIG BOND WINNERS  
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond prizes, were: £100,000 18RK 506271 (Nottingham); £50,000 8BF 070546 (Perthshire); £25,000 2CN 440586 (Worcestershire).

# What's wrong with people in this country?



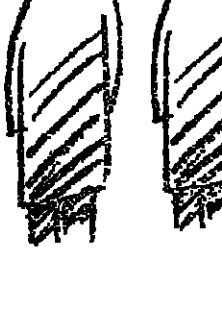
Injury + Poisoning  
17,000 premature deaths a year



Heart + Circulatory Disease  
140,500 premature deaths a year



Respiratory Disease  
50,000 premature deaths a year



Cancer  
95,500 premature deaths a year

It's surprising, but the biggest cause of death is not what you might expect. In fact, heart and circulatory disease alone is responsible for more than 44% of all premature deaths in this country. Almost half the total. But heart research is fighting back. And the British Heart Foundation is the charity set up specifically to fund

that research. To find better ways of diagnosing heart disease. Treating it. And, ultimately, preventing it. But it's not something we can do alone. We need you to join us in the fight against Britain's biggest killer. Because it's not just a matter of statistics. For 140,500 people a year, it's a matter of life or death.

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without you.

Please send me more information on the work of the BHF and details of how I can help. Send this coupon to the British Heart Foundation, 102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

British Heart Foundation  
The heart research charity.

(Figures taken from official Government statistics for 1982 on deaths under 75 in Britain)







# Thrills at Cambrian and Anglo-Scottish

IVAN BOESKY, the risk arbitrage specialist who has turned Cambrian and General Securities into the top-performing investment trust, is poised to strike an Anglo-Scottish investment trust.

Late last week, Cambrian, through its Bermuda-based trading subsidiary Farworth and Hastings, exercised an option to buy 4.7 million Anglo shares from the Aspinall Group at a cost of 27.5 million.

The deal brought Cambrian's stake in Anglo up to 14.7 p.c. and effectively sank the Anglo-Scottish reorganisation scheme, details of which were only circulated last week. The scheme requires a 75 p.c. majority to become effective, which it stands no chance of obtaining. Anglo shares 8.7 p.c. of the Investment Trust, the fortunes of which are directed by Ian Henderson, investment manager of London and Manchester Assurance. Mr Henderson is also a Cambrian director, and London and Manchester is Cambrian's largest minority shareholder.

Complicated it may be, but it would be most extraordinary if Cambrian went along with the Anglo reorganisation while 1928 went against it.

Cambrian has been a phenomenal success, but has to keep a careful eye on its level of United States investment interest. If that creeps above 50 p.c., because of tax complications, Cambrian will have to be wound up.

So the chances are that Cambrian will offer some of its own shares in exchange for those in Anglo-Scottish will thus get a

The plan may never, in fact, get so far as shareholders' approval in a City backroom, counter proposals are being put together which, if successful, will lead to Anglo being taken over by a commercial company. Few would mourn the passing of Anglo except its managers.

## STOCK MARKETS ABROAD

### Steam up in the States

ANYONE trying to choose the right time and place to invest in equities has to start by looking at Wall Street. After it peaked in November last year the Japanese and European markets continued to advance for between three and six months.

But in spite of determined attempts to, unshakable from United States interest rates and ignore the United States, equity markets in Europe and Japan peaked one after another this year.

Wall Street itself rallied again in July, the Dow Jones is still roughly 10 p.c. above its low for the year, and sure enough, most other markets have followed it up again from their own lows.

As capital flows become bigger and freer and investment information is exchanged more and more freely the links between Wall Street and other markets tend to become tighter not looser.

So the question of where the Dow Jones goes next is crucial. The Dow in turn depends eventually on the United States economy. Economists have been forecasting the imminent collapse of the dollar and the end of the economic recovery for

a year or more now, and politicians and bankers outside the United States have become increasingly critical of the way the vast Federal Budget deficit is being neglected. But the United States boom has continued, and the latest set of economic indicators on Friday suggested the expected sharp slow down in economic activity could still be premature. The American economy still has spare capacity, inflation is under control and so still are wages.

Even those who expect growth to decelerate next year and corporate profits in the United States to rise much more slowly still tend to expect earnings and dividends to grow faster than the rate of price increases. Average price/earnings ratios in the American market are around 11, which is a little above the average of the past decade, but low compared with the decade before that, a little below the comparable British or German levels, and barely half the Japanese market.

How the United States authorities get out of the book of a high Federal deficit is another question, however. Presumably some attempt must be made next year, if only because it is costly to finance it, and if a

re-elected President Reagan refuses to raise taxes there ought to be drastic cuts in federal spending programmes. If American companies need to borrow more to finance an involuntary rise in stocks as demand slows down, interest rates may have to stay high even if the deficit is cut.

And once United States policy becomes enmeshed in difficult decisions, the dollar could start to drift back and encourage a flow of foreign capital out of the United States.

That problem is still not uppermost in the market mentality, however. Capital inflows to the United States are likely to continue well into next year, barring a political disaster or financial mismanagement on a big scale.

On balance therefore there should be room for one more surge in United States share prices which will take the bull market into its fourth year.

American investors still dominate their own market, and if there is a "soft landing" as the Presidential advisers insist there will be, the bull market could go on through 1985. But if the United States economy has not after all found the secret of perpetual growth



Profits in the last period under Stone Platt amounted to £2.9 million before interest, for the 17 months to May 26 1982. The following year the figure rose to 26.5 million and in 1983-84 to 27.4 million.

Stone is involved in specialised businesses in transportation, electronic and electrical and energy engineering. The major division by far is transportation where it is one of the world's major suppliers of sophisticated air conditioning for railway and subway trains.

The electronic and electrical business has grown out of the transportation business as Stone extended experience gained in monitoring and controlling environmental systems to other applications.

In energy, it is the world's largest supplier of fluid bed combustion boilers which can burn anything from rubber tyres to coconut husks. Stone earns a huge return on capital of over 40 p.c. and is seeing rapid growth in both sales and profits. The management has proved its capitalistic, and is now looking for expansion and can do so from a cash rich and lowly geared balance sheet.

At 125p, the 10.5 million shares are on offer at just under 12 times earnings. They are worth at least two points more, pointing to a premium when dealings begin of around 20p. One to go for.

## Stone is share to go for...

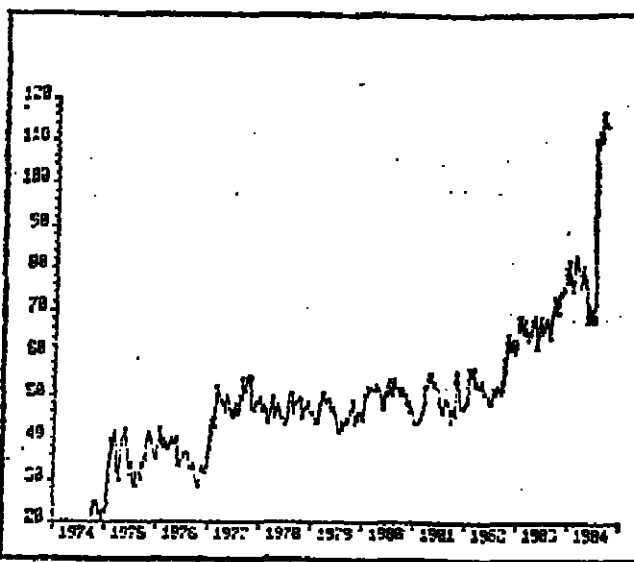
LATER this week we will see full details of the offer for sale in Iceland Frozen Foods, but this morning investors have the chance to fill in application forms for Stone International.

Stone was reincarnated out of the wreckage when its parent company, Stone Platt, went broke. It was "bought out" by the management backed by City funds, and has not looked back since.

## Brooke Bond appeal restored

MANY INVESTORS will regret the passing of Brooke Bond Group, should Unilever succeed in its bid for the shares, 114p cash, which reaches its first closing date tomorrow.

Until the bid activity was started by Tate and Lyle, which is out of the running unless either it lifts its terms or the Unilever bid is referred to the Monopolies Commission — Brooke Bond has hardly been an exciting investment.



TEN years in the life of Brooke Bond shares. The profit and dividend forecast should ensure they do not fall significantly even if the current bid fails.

Over the past decade, in almost any period one cares to choose, Brooke Bond has underperformed the All-Share Index. The vertical take-off experienced by the price after the bid activity began still fails to redress the balance of a decade of dullness.

So why mourn if Brooke Bond disappears into the maw of mighty Unilever? Because Brooke Bond has been one of the best high yielding shares in the market, and will continue to be so.

Prior to 1979, Brooke Bond had a 20-year record of unbroken dividend increases. The payment was pegged at the 1980 for three years, but despite minuscule amounts of retained profits it was never reduced.

Now the payment is on the move again. For the year ended June it will be 4.75p against 4.1p in 1983. The current year's dividend is forecast to rise to 5p.

That restores the old Brooke Bond appeal—a high yield. For the current year the price offered by Unilever is equivalent to a yield of 7.5 p.c., which may be enough to persuade investors looking for yield to stay put and reject the Unilever offer.

High dividends, however, are not in themselves always a reflection of sound management and success. Brooke Bond itself could be accused of over-distributing in the past.

by Clifford German

# The EMS no haven for the pound

## ECONOMIC COMMENTARY



By Matthew Symonds

IT is a natural enough reaction on finding oneself being blown hither and thither by elemental forces to make a grab for the nearest solid looking object. It is, therefore, not surprising that as sterling continues to be lashed by the dollar storm, the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System should be attracting yearning glances.

At first sight, the arguments in favour of our becoming a full member of the EMS are compelling. Despite the adoption of monetary targets as supposedly the principal determinant of United Kingdom interest rates, it is the exchange rate which has in practice appeared to be the more dominant influence.

Most people would now accept that the 2 p.c. rise in base interest rates which took place on July 10 was not justified on domestic monetary grounds. Once again it was a summer sterling crisis which seemed to be the key factor in pushing rates up.

What the EMS proponents have noted is that during a period of protracted "dollar shock" the theoretical relationship between a currency's fundamental and its market value are likely to break down and lead to subsequent policy dilemmas and distortions. It was precisely to cope with this phenomenon that the EMS was first launched nearly six years ago, albeit to cope with the very different shock of a violently depreciating dollar.

To a greater extent than is generally realised, the system has fulfilled a good many of the hopes which were invested in it. Despite the severe instability of the international monetary environment, exchange rate relations between the participating countries have been more orderly than anticipated by sceptics.

During the period between 1979 and 1983, the average month-on-month fluctuations between the D-mark (the reference currency) and other currencies in the exchange rate mechanism ranged between 0.5 and 0.8 p.c., while those of the three main non-participating currencies—the dollar, the yen and sterling—were three times as wide.

The attractions of the EMS beckon still more strongly when the experience of the member currencies over the last few months is compared with that of sterling. While they too have declined against the rampant dollar, they have not been forced into dramatic interest rate rises.

While sterling interest rates have to all intents and purposes "recoupled" with the dollar, the D-mark has not. Even more galling, a supposedly

down the pound's petro currency status, the evidence conclusively suggests that there is a relationship between sterling's foreign exchange value and the price of oil even if it is a somewhat loose-fitting one. However, the most important reason for caution is that Britain's capital markets are too deep and powerful for the EMS to cope with. It works at present because it can function as a D-mark block with the small capital markets of member countries easily subordinated by the Bundesbank. Given that the D-mark is likely to be the chief beneficiary of any switch in sentiment out of the dollar, the EMS may yet have to face its severest test. If sterling were a member it might well find itself left out after a general D-mark block appreciation and as the divergent currency be forced into interest rate increases regardless of domestic conditions—it would be a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire.

The truth of the matter is that the D-mark is only a slightly more suitable currency pole to guide British monetary policy than the dollar.

If there are any lessons to be found in the events of recent months, they may have more to do with the techniques of domestic monetary control than with grand schemes for international cooperation.

As the current Greenwell's monetary bulletin observes the "crisis" which led to 12 p.c. rates was brought about less by sterling's weakness than by upward pressure on interest rates in the domestic money market and a simultaneous fall in ill-edged securities.

With characteristic ingenuity, it is argued that the problem lies with the Bank of England's operation in the bill market. By maintaining an artificially low intervention rate in the bill market, the Bank gave investors the chance to sell without capital loss, wait until the authorities bowed to the inevitable and then repurchased the same debt instruments to a tidy profit.

Because the Bank's daily transactions in bills have turned out to be on a far greater scale than when the current control regime was introduced in 1981, it has let itself be trapped into administering the term structure of rates. The result is that market conditions can feed on themselves and the Bank be made to ratify a rise in rates unjustified by underlying monetary conditions.

The Greenwell solution is the simple one that the Bank should extend its operations from the bill market into the inter-bank market. It is not as sexy as the EMS, but it may be more relevant.

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Alan Wagstaff  
CHAIRMAN

## INTERIM RESULTS (unaudited)

**Profits for half year £8.3 million.**

	6 months to 31 July 1984	1983	31 Jan 1984 (Audited)
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sales	197,703	193,749	387,309
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	8,258	4,470	17,183
Earnings per share	2.7p	1.3p	5.7p
Dividends per share	1.25p	1.1p	2.5p

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Our names add up to strength

If you would like to know more about us write to the Secretary for a copy of our current Report and Accounts, Tootal Group plc, Tootal House, 19/21 Spring Gardens, Manchester M20 2TL.

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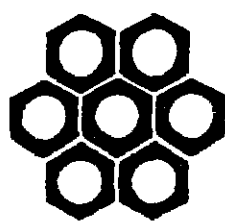
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Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified in paragraph 10(k) of "Statutory and general information", have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the Ordinary share capital, issued and to be issued, of Stone International plc to be admitted to the Official List ("Listing"). This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company and its subsidiaries. The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein, whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

This Offer for Sale is made on the basis of English Law, by which all contracts resulting from applications hereunder shall be governed. No person receiving in any territory outside the United Kingdom a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or Application Form may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him nor should he in any event use such Application Form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him without compliance with any unfilled registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any governmental or other consents or the compliance with other necessary formalities, and to pay any transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory in respect of shares acquired by him under this Offer for Sale.



# Stone International plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981—No. 1620155)

## Offer for Sale by Charterhouse Japhet plc

of  
10,500,000 Ordinary shares of 20p each at 125p per  
share payable in full on application

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 4th October, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application is set out at the end of this Offer for Sale.

### Share capital

(following Listing and conditional thereon)

Authorised  
£8,000,000

in Ordinary shares of 20p each

Issued  
£5,960,000

The Ordinary Shares now offered rank in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid on the Ordinary share capital of the Company.

### Indebtedness

The Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding at the close of business on 31st August, 1984, based on then current exchange rates, £4.5 million nominal of the Loan Stock\*, term loans of £7.0 million (of which £2.4 million was secured), other borrowings amounting to £0.8 million, finance leasing commitments of £1.5 million and contingent liabilities of £4.0 million in respect of bank guarantees performance bonds and of £1.9 million in respect of the uninsured portion of bills discounted. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group indebtedness, at that date neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had any mortgages, charges, debentures, loan capital (including term loans) or any loan capital outstanding or created but unissued or any other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, leasing or hire purchase commitments or guarantees (other than normal trading guarantees) or, save as referred to in Note 19 of the Accountants' report, other material contingent liabilities.

\*This will be repaid out of the proceeds of the Offer for Sale as described in paragraph 1(j) of "Statutory and general information" below.

### Directors, advisers and bankers

#### Directors

Bryan Percival Jenks\*  
Chairman  
Robin Frederick Tavenor, FCCA, CBIM, FRSA  
Chief Executive  
John Paul Oratis, FCA  
Finance Director  
Peter William McGrath  
UK Operations Director  
William Stivie, BSc, C Eng, FEE  
Marketing Director  
Clive Taylor Clague\*  
David Leighton Davies\*, BSc, C Eng, FEE  
All of:  
Stone House, Catwick Road, Crawley,  
West Sussex RH10 2RN  
(\*Non-executive)

#### Secretary and Registered Office

John Allen, FCIS  
Stone House, Catwick Road, Crawley,  
West Sussex RH10 2RN

#### Issuing House

Charterhouse Japhet plc  
1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls,  
London EC4M 7DH

#### Stockbrokers

Pannure Gordon & Co.  
9 Moorfields Highwalk, London EC2Y 9DS

#### Auditors and Reporting Accountants

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD

#### Solicitors to the Company

Wilkinson Kimbers  
Hale Court, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3JW

#### Solicitors to the Offer

Clifford-Turner  
Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street,  
London EC4V 6BY

#### Receiving Bankers and Bankers

Bank of Scotland  
38 Threadneedle Street, London EC2P 2EH

#### Registrars and Transfer Office

Lloyds Bank Plc  
Registrar's Department, Coring-by-Sea,  
Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA

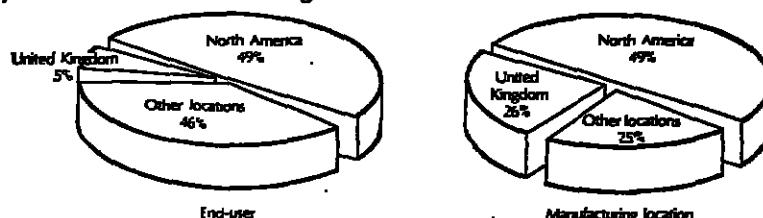
### Summary of information

The following information is derived from the full text of this document and accordingly must be read in conjunction with that text.

#### Business

Stone's primary business is the design, manufacture and supply of passenger comfort systems, such as air conditioning, lighting and associated power generating equipment, to mass transit and rail authorities. Its two other areas of operation are electronic and electrical systems (such as marine navigation equipment, motorway signalling and uninterruptible power supplies) and energy systems (such as sophisticated steam generation systems incorporating fluidised bed and more conventional technology).

The diagrams below provide geographical analyses of Stone's sales for the year ended 31st May, 1984, by end-user and manufacturing location—



#### Pro forma trading record

Stone's sales and operating profit for the last five accounting periods together with its pro forma profit before taxation (adjusted as explained under "Pro forma balance sheet and earnings") for the two years ended 31st May, 1984 were as follows:—

	Years ended 31st December,	Sales (£m)	Operating profit (£m)	Profit before taxation (£m)
Before management buy-out	1979	38.2	2.5	*
	1980	42.6	3.5	*
	17 months ended 26th May, 1982	84.4	2.9	*
After management buy-out	1983	64.3	6.5	5.2
	1984	72.6	7.4	6.2

\* Comparable figures for the period prior to the management buy-out are not available.

#### Offer for Sale statistics

Based on the Offer for Sale price of 125p per Ordinary Share	
Ordinary Shares in issue following the Offer for Sale	29,800,000
Market capitalisation	£37.25m
Pro forma earnings per share for the year ended 31st May, 1984 based on a tax charge of 43 per cent.	10.53p
Price earnings multiple based on the above pro forma earnings per share	11.87
Forecast net dividend per share in respect of the year ending 31st May, 1985	4.38p
Gross dividend yield based on the above dividend per share	5.0 per cent.
Dividend cover based on the above pro forma earnings per share	2.4 times
Pro forma net tangible assets at 31st May, 1984	£14.6m

### Definitions

Except where otherwise expressly provided or where the context otherwise admits, the following definitions apply in this document:—

"the Company"/ "Stone International"	Stone International plc.
"Stone"	The Company and/or all or any of its subsidiaries and where the context so admits, all or any of its or their present businesses as undertaken from time to time (whether before or after 27th May, 1982) and those subsidiaries as they existed from time to time whether or not members of the same group of companies.
"Electrical Division"	Those subsidiary companies of Stone-Platt Industries Limited ("Stone Platt") and their businesses acquired by the Company and which constituted the major part of Stone Platt's electrical division.
"Stone UK"	The Company's operations based in the United Kingdom, principally at Crawley, including the businesses operating under the trading names of Stone Transportation, Stone Chance and Stone Boilers.
"Safety"	Stone Safety Corporation
"Safety Canada"	Stone Safety Canada Limited
"Nycal"	Stone Nycal Corporation
"Johnston"	Stone Johnston Corporation
"Bennett"	Stone Bennett Corporation
"McColl"	Stone McColl Pty. Limited
"Iberica"	Stone Iberica S.A.
"Stone India"	Stone India Limited
"Stone Pakistan"	Stone Pakistan Limited
"Stone Argentina"	Stone Argentina S.A.C.
"Capital Reorganisation"	The capital reorganisation of the Company described in paragraph 1(j) of "Statutory and general information".
"Ordinary Shares"	Ordinary shares of 20p each in the capital of the Company following Listing.
"Loan Stock"	The 16 per cent. Subordinated Unsecured Loan Stock 1989-93 of the Company (of which £4,500,000 nominal is outstanding and is to be redeemed).
"Preference Shares"	The 3,000,000 12 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company in issue at the date hereof (to be redeemed).
"Preferred Ordinary Shares"	The 750,000 Convertible Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company in issue at the date hereof (to be converted into Ordinary Shares).
"operating profit"	Profit before interest, exceptional and extraordinary items, taxation and minority interests.
"mass transit"	The transportation by railway or subway train or bus of large numbers of people, generally over short distances.

### Introduction

Stone is a diverse international systems engineering group whose origins in the United Kingdom and the United States date back to the nineteenth century. It comprises eleven trading companies with manufacturing plants in four continents supported by 24 sales and service branches and 180 agents in 35 countries. In the year ended 31st May, 1984, 95 per cent. of Stone's sales were for use outside the United Kingdom with 49 per cent. being manufactured in North America and 26 per cent. manufactured in the United Kingdom. Stone's primary business is the design, manufacture and supply of passenger comfort systems, such as air conditioning, lighting and associated power generating equipment, to mass transit and rail authorities. In the United Kingdom and the United States, Stone has been a market leader in this field for nearly half a century and is now one of the world's largest suppliers of air conditioning systems for rail and subway coaches. Its two other areas of operation are electronic and electrical systems (such as marine navigation equipment, motorway signalling and uninterruptible power supplies) and energy systems (such as sophisticated steam generation systems incorporating fluidised bed and more conventional technology). Much of Stone's expertise in electronic and electrical systems is derived from its transportation business and it is estimated that approximately 30 per cent. of the sales attributed to this business comprise electronic and electrical products. Four of Stone's eleven trading companies, including its major United States operating subsidiary, Safety, have been acquired in the last eight years and in the year ended 31st May, 1984 these companies accounted for approximately half of Stone's sales. The business base has been strengthened by these acquisitions and it is Stone's policy to broaden this base further through a combination of internal development and, as and when opportunities occur, strategic acquisitions. The Directors believe that being listed on The Stock Exchange will facilitate this objective.

### Management buy-out

Stone International was established in May, 1982 by its present executive directors, Robin Tavenor, John Oratis, Bill Stivie and Peter McGrath, to purchase the Electrical Division from the Receivers of Stone Platt, the purchase being completed in the same month. These four invested a total of £250,000 with the balance of the acquisition finance being arranged by Candover Investments Limited ("Candover") and provided by Electra Investment Trust plc ("Electra"). Candover Investments Trust plc ("Candover") and Electra and by bank borrowings. Electra and Candover subsequently sold part of their shareholdings to other investment institutions and to a number of Stone's senior United Kingdom and overseas managers. Stone Platt first established an electrical division as a separate reporting group in 1974 with Robin Tavenor as Executive Chairman, John Oratis as Finance and Overseas Director and Bill Stivie as Technical Director. Although this division as

constituted in 1974 formed the nucleus of the Electrical Division acquired by the Company in 1982, many important changes occurred in the interim including the acquisition of all the major United States operations. During the period 1974 to 1979 the operating profit of Stone Platt's electrical division rose from £100,000 to £4.6 million. Despite suffering from the effect of the 1979 national engineering dispute and also the Stone Platt group's financial difficulties, its electrical division, including those parts not acquired by Stone International, achieved operating profit in 1979 and 1980 of £3.0 million and £4.3 million respectively. In 1980, Robin Tavenor became Group Chief Executive of Stone Platt with John Oratis assuming the responsibilities of Group Controller of Finance. Following policy disagreements in regard to the problems faced by Stone Platt, Robin Tavenor's employment was terminated in September, 1981 and John Oratis ceased to be Group Controller of Finance shortly thereafter. Due to continuing financial difficulties, Stone Platt and its United Kingdom subsidiaries went into receivership in March, 1982. Having acquired the Electrical Division in May, 1982, the present executive directors introduced new systems of management control, with local managements being given both greater autonomy, within agreed operating limits, and higher personal financial incentives. These and other actions re-established the business on a sound commercial and financial base and restored supplier, customer and staff confidence, which had been badly affected by the problems of Stone Platt.

### Business

#### Recent results

Since the management buy-out Stone has achieved the following results:—

	Year ended 31.5.83	Year ended 31.5.84
Sales	(£m)	(£m)
Operating profit	6.3	7.6
Operating profit to sales	10.1%	10.4%
to average capital employed*	41.5%	45.3%

\*For the purposes of the above average capital employed is the mean of the capital employed in the opening and closing group consolidated balance sheets. Capital employed comprises assets excluding cash less all liabilities other than borrowings.

#### Analysis by trading activities

Sales by Stone for the two years ended 31st May, 1984, and by the Electrical Division for the three previous accounting periods, divided between principal trading activities, were as follows:—

	Year ended 31.12.79	Year ended 31.12.80	17 months ended 26.5.82	Year ended 31.5.83	Year ended 31.5.84
Transportation*	27.9	31.2	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
Electronic and Electrical	6.2	5.2	60.4	49.1	56.8
Energy	4.1	6.2	11.8	6.1	6.8
	38.2	42.6	84.4	64.3	72.6

\*These figures include electronic and electrical products sold to mass transit and rail authorities. An approximate breakdown of the operating profit of these activities in the year ended 31st May, 1984 was Transportation 90 per cent., Electronic and Electrical 4 per cent. and Energy 4 per cent.

#### Market analysis

The following table gives a geographical analysis of Stone's sales by end-user for the two years ended 31st May, 1984:—

	1983 (£m)	1984 (£m)
North America	29.8	35.5
United Kingdom	3.1	1.7
Spain	2.1	1.8
Rest of Europe	6.2	7.7
India	4.6	5.2
Rest of Asia	4.6	5.2
Australia	0.6	0.6
Africa	0.6	0.6
South America	0.6	0.6
	64.3	72.6

The above analysis does not correspond with an analysis of sales by manufacturing location due to the high level of exports from certain locations, particularly the United Kingdom. In each of the two years ended 31st May, 1984, approximately 80 per cent. of Stone UK's sales including sales of new equipment to United Kingdom coach builders for shipment abroad were exported.







## Stone International plc

Application of funds				
Purchase of the Electrical Division	14,806	—	—	—
Purchase of the Chemical Division	119	—	—	—
Transfer to tangible fixed assets	1,931	723	1,182	1,906
Increase/(decrease) in working capital	2,353	1,577	934	2,511
Dividends	3,491	1,030	1,615	2,845
Creditors	(5,105)	(1,484)	(679)	(805)
Taxation paid	1,105	(65)	1,017	852
Dividends paid	185	—	592	592
Minority interests	144	(43)	39	(4)
Repayment of unsecured loan stock	500	—	—	—
	<u>19,419</u>	<u>1,738</u>	<u>6,258</u>	<u>7,996</u>
Movement in net liquid funds				
Increase in cash	5,363	336	899	1,235
(Increase)/decrease in bank borrowings and loans	4,027	(809)	(312)	(1,121)
	<u>9,390</u>	<u>(473)</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>114</u>

Notes:				
(a) The currency translation column indicates the extent to which the increases and decreases in assets and liabilities have been directly affected by the movement in exchange rates during the year.				
(b) The funds flow column reflects the source and application of funds attributable to the underlying businesses of the Group.				
(c) Analysis of the acquisition of the Electrical Division				
Net assets acquired:				
Fixed assets	£100			
Inventory	8,198			
Debtors	12,077			
Creditors	9,589			
Taxation	(12,079)			
Bank borrowings net of cash	(867)			
Discount on assets acquired	(1,448)			
Minority interests	(1,319)			
	<u>14,806</u>			
Cash retained	3,194			
	<u>18,000</u>			
Discharged by:				
Shares issued	5,000			
Loan stock issued	3,000			
Term loans taken up	5,000			
Short term borrowings	3,000			
	<u>16,000</u>			

(d) Bennett Enterprises was acquired for a cash consideration of £748,000 giving an excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets of £119,000.

## Accounting policies

- (a) **Cost of accounting**  
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the inclusion of the net tangible assets of newly acquired businesses at fair value.
- (b) **Revaluation of fixed assets**  
The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the Company and all subsidiaries. Results of subsidiaries acquired are consolidated from the date of acquisition.
- (c) **Sales**  
Sales are amounts invoiced to outside customers (excluding value added tax and other duties) when goods are despatched.
- (d) **Tangible fixed assets**  
Tangible fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet at valuation or at cost less investment grants. In general annual depreciation rates are—  
Freehold land —Nil  
Freehold and long leasehold buildings —2%  
Short leasehold buildings —over the duration of the lease  
Plant and equipment —7% to 15%  
Motor vehicles —30% to 35%
- (e) **Inventories**  
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost where appropriate includes a proportion of overhead expenses. Provisions are made for excess inventory.
- (f) **Foreign currencies**  
Assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than sterling and the results of overseas subsidiary and associated companies are translated into sterling at year end exchange rates. Profits and losses arising from the repayment or restatement of foreign currency borrowings used to finance foreign equity investments and resulting from restatement of overseas net assets are identified as movements on reserves. All other exchange differences (including those arising from currency conversions in the normal course of trading) are dealt with through the profit and loss account.
- (g) **Product development**  
Costs of product development are written off as incurred.
- (h) **Deferred tax**  
The Group provides for deferred tax on the liability method in respect of the excess of capital allowances given for tax purposes over historical cost depreciation and other timing differences. If in the opinion of the directors the potential tax liability is unlikely to become payable in the foreseeable future, then no provision is made.
- (i) **Tax**  
The amounts included in the tax charge relate to direct taxes levied on profits earned; other taxes, for example those based on the employment of labour, the occupation of business premises and the importation of goods, are deducted in arriving at operating profits.
- (j) **Pension costs**  
Retirement benefits to employees of most companies in the Group are funded by contributions from the Group companies and employees. Payments are made to pension funds which are financially separate from the Group. The amounts of the payments are determined on an actuarial basis so that over the long term the funds will be adequate to meet their liabilities.

## Notes

## 1. Interest payable and similar charges

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Bank overdraft, loans and other borrowings repayable within 5 years	1,157	934
Loans and other borrowings repayable wholly or in part after 5 years	1,113	720
	<u>2,270</u>	<u>1,654</u>

## 2. Profit from ordinary activities before taxation

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Transportation	5,917	6,514
Electronic and Electrical	121	340
Energy	470	281
Interest net	6,508	7,037
	<u>(1,858)</u>	<u>(1,333)</u>
	<u>4,650</u>	<u>5,704</u>

## (b) Profit from ordinary activities before taxation is after charging—

Hire of plant and machinery	345	436
Depreciation	813	1,045
Auditors' remuneration and expenses	166	210
Directors' emoluments	496	526
	<u>1,820</u>	<u>2,217</u>

## 3. Taxation on profit from ordinary activities

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Payable in the UK		
Advance Corporation Tax	210	(210)
Corporation tax (1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86) on profits after deducting all reliefs other than double tax relief	307	815
Double tax relief	(307)	(815)
Payable overseas:		
USA	181	720
Spain	417	34
India	740	1,045
Other	1	(5)
Provision for UK deferred tax	1,379	1,467
	<u>15</u>	<u>428</u>
	<u>1,494</u>	<u>2,405</u>

A provision of £294,000 has been made in the year ended 31st May 1984 for UK deferred taxation to the extent that it is expected that a liability will arise from the provisions of the Finance Act 1984.

The structure of the financing arrangements of the Group together with tax benefits arising from the initial acquisition have reduced tax liabilities in the USA and Australia. In overseas territories, the Group was liable both to taxes assessed on profits earned and to withholding taxes deducted from dividends and certain other remittances to the UK.

## 4. Dividends

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Preference (12%)		
Paid 28th February	109	180
Payable 1st August	160	180
Preferred Ordinary		
Interim paid 28th February (1983-7 Sp. 1984-11 Sp.)	36	8
Final, payable 31st August (1983-7 Sp. 1984-26 Sp.)	145	198
	<u>490</u>	<u>686</u>

## 5. Profit on sale and leaseback

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Profit on sale of freehold property net of associated site preparation costs arising on leaseback	726	1,467
Provision for taxation	(145)	561
	<u>581</u>	<u>906</u>

## 6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Total
	Freehold	Leasehold	Short
	£000	£000	£000
(a) Group			
Cost at 1st June 1983	1,514	272	412
Exchange differences	196	11	63
Depreciation	196	25	118
Deposits	—	—	(1)
	<u>1,727</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>501</u>
Accumulated depreciation at 1st June 1983	167	173	340
Exchange differences	17	21	42
Provided during the year	53	10	63
Deposits	—	—	(1)
	<u>237</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>431</u>
Net book value at 31st May 1984	<u>1,490</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>1,583</u>
(b) Company			
Cost at 1st June 1983	—	—	—
Exchange differences	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Accumulated depreciation at 1st June 1983	—	—	—
Exchange differences	—	—	—
Provided during the year	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net book value at 31st May 1984	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

## 7. Investments

Shares in subsidiaries at cost	£100
Amounts owing from subsidiaries	5,350
Amounts owing to subsidiaries	5,415
Total investment in subsidiaries	<u>(2,555)</u>

## 8. Inventory

Raw materials	£100
Work in progress	5,627
Finished goods	8,457
Payments on account	5,378
	<u>(72)</u>
	<u>16,541</u>

## 9. Debtors

Trade debtors due within one year	£100
Other debtors	5,350
Investments held as current assets	5,415
Prepayments and accrued income	314
Amounts owed by Group companies	530
	<u>16,235</u>

## 10. Bank loans and overdrafts

Repayable within one year	£100
Secured—overseas	1,118
Unsecured—overseas	33
	<u>1,151</u>

Overseas bank borrowings are secured on specified assets of certain subsidiaries.

## 11. Other creditors

Taxation on profit	£100
Social security and payroll	2,113
Other creditors	1,222
	<u>693</u>

## 12. Creditors falling due after more than one year

Other bank borrowings:	£100
Secured repayable between 1 and 2 years	583
Secured repayable between 2 and 5 years	1,629
Unsecured repayable between 1 and 2 years	809
Unsecured repayable between 2 and 5 years	2,400
Taxation	604
	<u>5,995</u>

UK bank borrowing facilities are secured by a charge over all the Company's UK assets.

## 13. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Deferred taxation	£100
Warranty	267
Reorganisation	1,254
Other	460
	<u>2,404</u>

## 14. Share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each	£100
Convertible Cumulative Participating Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,250
12% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each	750
	<u>3,000</u>

## 15. Reserves

(a) The Preferred Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued at a premium of £1.33 per share, a premium on the shares issued of £1,000,000.	£100
(b) All movements on reserves for the period have been reflected in the profit and loss accounts. The minimum distributable proportion or other reserves is £1,136,000 (the Company) and, subject to withholding taxes payable on distributions, £3,850,000 (the Group).	1,136
(c) The profit and loss accounts include £1,051,000-1984; £775,000-1983 which is dealt with in the accounts of the Company.	267
	<u>(1,150)</u>

## 16. Unsecured subordinated loan stock

The loan stock was issued at par on 27th May 1982 as part of the initial funding of the Group. It is repayable in equal annual instalments on 31st May of each of the years 1989 to 1993 inclusive, interest is payable at the rate of 10% per annum on 31st May and 30th November in each year. The Company repaid £500,000 of the stock on 31st May 1983.	£100
	<u>500</u>

## 17. Capital commitments

Contracted for	£100
Authorised but not contracted for	395
	<u>723</u>

## 18. Lease commitments

Rental commitments at 31st May 1984 in respect of subsequent years each ending 31st May were as follows (each in £000): 1985 (1,939), 1986 (1,750), 1987 (1,575), 1988 (1,463), 1989 (1,283) and later years (15,131) making a total of £23,136,000. Of these commitments, £980,000 related to finance leases and the remainder related to outstanding rental commitments on property leases.	£100
	<u>2,311</u>

## 19. Contingent liabilities

Guarantees in respect of subsidiary companies' borrowings	£100
Unsecured portion of discounted bills	4,313
	<u>4,313</u>

## 20. Principal subsidiary companies

	Country of incorporation
Stone Overseas Holdings Limited	England
Stone America Corporation	USA
Stone Safety Corporation	USA
Stone India Corporation	India
Stone Johnston Corporation	USA
Stone Bennett Corporation (acquired with effect from 31st May 1983)	USA
Stone-Safety Canada Limited	Canada
Stone Iberica SA (75%)	Spain
Stone India Limited (50%)	India
Stone McCall Pty. Limited	Australia
Stone Pakistan Limited	Pakistan
Stone Electrical S.A.L.C.	Argentina

All subsidiaries are wholly owned unless otherwise stated. Stone Overseas Holdings Limited is the only direct subsidiary.

The Company incorporates the group headquarters and the businesses operating under the trading names of Stone Transportation, Stone Boleys and Stone Chance.

## Statement of the trend of sales and operating profit

	Year ended 31st May 1983	Year ended 31st May 1984	Period from 1st January 1984 to 31st May 1984	Period ended 31st May 1984	Year ended 31st May 1984
Sales	£100	£100	£100	£100	£100
UK	12,098	14,353	22,088	17,495	18,495
Overseas	26,129	38,245	62,325	46,568	54,103
Total	<u>38,227</u>	<u>52,598</u>	<u>84,413</u>	<u>64,063</u>	<u>72,598</u>
Operating profit	(705)	212	(301)	1,755	1,916
UK	3,192	3,298	3,174	4,751	5,437
Overseas	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>2,487</u>	<u>3,510</u>	<u>2,873</u>	<u>6,506</u>	<u>7,353</u>

## Current cost accounts

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Profit and loss accounts		
Sales	£100	£100
Historical cost operating profit	64,263	72,598
Current cost operating adjustments		
Redundancy and reorganisation	6,508	7,353
Gearing adjustment	(959)	(1,242)
Interest net	5,113	6,111
Current cost operating profit	470	433
Gearing adjustment	(1,258)	(1,133)
Current cost profit from ordinary activities before taxation	4,751	4,893
Taxation on profit from ordinary activities	(1,045)	(1,240)
Current cost profit from ordinary activities after taxation	2,521	2,486
Minority interests	(232)	(321)
Dividends	2,289	2,167
Current cost retained profit for the year	(450)	(645)
Current cost retained reserves brought forward	1,799	1,522
Current cost retained reserves carried forward	1,349	877
	<u>1,532</u>	<u>6,319</u>

## Balance sheet at 31st May 1984

	£000	£000
Fixed assets		
Current assets		
Inventory	17,141	16,235
Debtors	6,998	6,998
Cash at bank and in hand	39,974	39,974
Creditors falling due within one year	(19,668)	(19,668)
Net current assets		20,306
Total assets less current liabilities		29,144
Creditors falling due after more than one year		(2,404)
Provisions for liabilities and charges		(20,746)
		<u>6,000</u>

## Capital and reserves

Called up share capital	£100
Current cost reserve	5,350
Other reserves	5,415
	<u>10,715</u>

## Shareholders' funds

Minority interests	£100
Unsecured subordinated loan stock	500
	<u>600</u>

## Notes

## 1. Basis of preparation

(a) The supplementary current cost accounts have been prepared in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16.

(b) Except as set out in the following notes, the accounting policies used in the preparation of the supplementary current cost accounts are the same as those used in the historical cost accounts.

(c) Plant and equipment is stated at net current replacement cost using appropriate published indices.

(d) Land and buildings have been valued at their market value for existing use by the management of the Company.

(e) Inventory is stated in the balance sheet at the lower of the current cost and net realisable value. The current cost has been arrived at by the application of appropriate published indices.

(f) The depreciation adjustment is the difference between depreciation charged in the historical cost accounts and depreciation calculated on the gross replacement cost of fixed assets.

(g) The cost of sales adjustment represents the difference between the replacement cost of stock at the date of sale and the amount charged in the historical cost profit and loss account. The adjustment has been calculated using the averaging method applying relevant indices to the opening and closing inventory.

(h) The monetary working capital adjustment reflects the impact of price changes on the amounts required to maintain the monetary working capital of the Group in current cost terms. The adjustment has been calculated by applying the indices to creditors and customer prepayments less debtors.

(i) The gearing adjustment represents that proportion of the current cost operating adjustments which can be regarded as being financed by third parties, rather than by shareholders and minority interests.

## 2. Current cost operating adjustments

	Period ended 31st May 1983	Period ended 31st May 1984
Depreciation	£100	£100
Fixed asset disposals	349	362
Cost of sales	11	78
Monetary working capital	(83)	32
	<u>995</u>	<u>1,592</u>

## 3. Financing of net operating assets

The following is the value to the business of net operating assets at 31st May 1984 together with the method by which they were financed—

Fixed assets
--------------



صبرنا من الاجل

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

100

**of 10,500,000 Ordinary shares of 20p each at 125p per share payable in full on application**

\*The number of shares applied for multiplied by 25p per share

100



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## TO ALL HOUSE OF FRASER SHAREHOLDERS

R W Rowland thanks you very much for your generous vote of support.

On Friday, Lonrho's resolutions to preserve the independent assets of Harrods were passed by a comfortable margin and about 75% of the votes cast supported the re-election of R W Rowland to the Board.

T J Robinson and P G B Spicer were not elected to the Board on Friday's votes, and will serve the company as alternate Directors.

Lonrho will continue to advocate the changes which it has researched and promoted for the House of Fraser Group.

138 Cheapside, London EC2

### THIS WEEK IN THE CITY

## Changing face of Debenhams

JUST like a caterpillar in the final stages of metamorphosis so Debenhams is starting to break out of its cocoon to emerge as a new and revitalised market "animal" with the change in its profile shifting towards a financial holding company.

The change started back in 1983. Then the group revealed an excellent set of full year results which saw pre-tax profits rise from £19.6 million to £32.7 million, helped by a more than doubled contribution from its Welbeck Finance subsidiary of £17 million (£8 million).

Welbeck contributed around 40 p.c. of group trading profits and it is here that Debenhams sees its chance to move into the area of mortgages, cheque books and other consumer related financial services.

Besides Welbeck, the stores themselves have benefited from further improvements in efficiency and productivity and, helped by the boom in consumer spending and improved margins, greatly increased their contributions to group profits.

The most exciting phase of Debenhams development, however, lies with the recent Harris Queensway joint venture. The Harris link-up will allow Debenhams to develop not only its carpet and furniture businesses—helped by Harris' expertise in marketing and buying power—but also its electrical goods subsidiary recent Leisure Centre. Just how successful this venture will be, however, will not become evident until the year-end.

Meantime, chairman Robert

Malcolm Locke

### DIVIDENDS DIARY

**TODAY:** Finals: Blue Bird Confectionery, Baltic Leasing Group, Elders I.C.L., F.I.L. Group, Goodwin, Miller, Allen.  
Interims: B.S.C. International, Baillie Gifford Technology, Currys Group, Ecobric Holdings, Kleinwort Benson Gilt Fund, Lamont Holdings, Morris John, North British Canadian Investment Co., Rugby Portland Cement, Spong Holdings, T.R. Pacific Basin Investment Trust.  
**TUESDAY:** Finals: Ingall Industries, Peters (Michael) Group, Raine Industries, Strong and Fisher, T.S.B. Gilt Fund, Tomatin Distillers.  
Interims: Bridgend Processes, Comfort Hotels International, Crowther John, Cecil Gee, Godwin Warren Control Systems, Kleinwort Benson Sterling Asset Fund, Laing Properties, Leyland Paint Holdings, Rileys, Martin (Albert) Holdings.  
**WEDNESDAY:** Finals: Amstrad Consumer Electronics, Beckman A, Breville Europe, Marler Estates, Interims: Brown and Jackson, Caparo Industries, Batacra Inc, London and Manchester Group, Richards (Leicester), Sound Diffusion, T.R. City of London Trust.

Weber Holdings, Whittington International.

**THURSDAY:** Finals: B.P.M. Holdings, H.T.V. Group, Humber, Hulse Electronics Controls, London Private Health Group, Martin R.P., Mitchell Cotts, Reishaw, Sharpe Charles.

Interims: Anglo American Investment Trust, Ash and Lacy, Delaney Group, Eastern Produce, Erith, Fulham (James), Gramplan Holdings, Hewdon Stuart Plant, Holt Lloyd International, N.M.W. Computers, Silkstone Lubricants, U.S.B.

**FRIDAY:** Finals: Scottish Metropolitan Property.

Interims: Bruntons (Musselburgh), Debenhams, Derwent Valley Holdings, Downbridge Holdings, Hamner Property Investment and Development Corp., Tozer Kemsley Millbourne, Westwood, Dawes, Western Motors Holdings.

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### MONEY & EXCHANGES

#### THE POUND ABROAD

	25-26	Prev. close
Australia	26.52-53	26.52-53
Canada	70.850-85	70.850-85
Denmark	13.9720-70	13.9720-70
France	11.580-80	11.580-80
Germany	2.3770-70	2.3770-70
Holland	2.360-60	2.360-60
Italy	1.3140-40	1.3140-40
Japan	244.8-8	244.8-8
Norway	10.80-80	10.80-80
Portugal	180.20-20	180.20-20
Spain	166.80-80	166.80-80
Sweden	10.80-80	10.80-80
Switzerland	8.110-10	8.110-10
U.K. Dollar	1.260-60	1.260-60

#### OTHER MARKET RATES

Argentina	112.50-112.50
Australia	1.4850-1.4850
Canada	1.2600-1.2600
Denmark	1.3970-1.3970
France	1.1580-1.1580
Germany	2.3770-2.3770
Holland	2.3600-2.3600
Italy	1.3140-1.3140
Japan	244.80-244.80
Norway	10.80-10.80
Portugal	180.20-180.20
Spain	166.80-166.80
Sweden	10.80-10.80
Switzerland	8.1100-8.1100
U.K. Dollar	1.2600-1.2600

#### DOLLAR RATES

	25-26	Prev. close
France	6.4100-10	6.4100-10
Germany	2.3770-70	2.3770-70
Holland	2.3600-60	2.3600-60
Italy	1.3140-40	1.3140-40
Japan	244.80-80	244.80-80
Norway	10.80-80	10.80-80
Portugal	180.20-20	180.20-20
Spain	166.80-80	166.80-80
Sweden	10.80-80	10.80-80
Switzerland	8.1100-10	8.1100-10
U.K. Dollar	1.2600-60	1.2600-60

#### EUROCURRENCIES

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
DOLLARS	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
MARKS	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
FRANCS	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
SCHEFFELERS	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
SWISS FRANCS	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
7 days 100-100	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
3 months 100-100	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10

#### FORWARD RATES

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
Australia	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Canada	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Denmark	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
France	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Germany	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Holland	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Italy	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Japan	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Norway	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Portugal	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Spain	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Sweden	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
Switzerland	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10
U.K. Dollar	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10	10.10-10

#### GOLD PRICE

1st Fix 2444-15	2nd Fix 2444-70
Close 2444-70	(2444-70)
Settlement 2444-70	(2444-70)

#### KRUGGERANDS

2380.00-2380.00	(2380.00-2380.00)
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#### PLATINUM NOBLES

2380.00-2380.00	(2380.00-2380.00)
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#### NEW SOVEREIGNS

2380.00-2380.00	(2380.00-2380.00)
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#### MONEY MARKET RATES

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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#### FINANCIAL HOUSES

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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#### LOCAL AUTHORITY DEPOSITS

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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#### BANK BILLS

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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#### STERLING C.D.s

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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#### DOLLAR C.D.s

1 month 10.10-10	3 months 10.10-10	6 months 10.10-10	12 months 10.10-10
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## The CII Presidential address 1984

In his presidential address to members of the Chartered Insurance Institute on 28 September the President Mr J. A. S. Neave, CBE, JP, DL, made a plea for more and better co-operation between the major independent operators in the insurance market. He called for the establishment of an agency to monitor technological innovations and to commission investigations in order to improve insurance underwriting. He also called for greater co-operation in the collection of non-life insurance statistics and said that the Institute had a responsibility to draw to the market's attention these inadequacies and in this way strive to raise professional standards in our industry.

In presenting the report of the Council Mr Neave referred to progress at the Institute's College of Insurance which led to a surplus of £10,000 in 1983 compared with a loss of £102,000 in the previous year. He paid tribute to the work of the Governors and staff and referred to the work of the media resources centre which had produced some 100 video tapes on insurance topics.

Turning to the Institute's examinations Mr Neave said that some years ago the Institute had warned that the reduction of those working in insurance would reduce the number of candidates for the Institute's examinations. Happily this had not happened and entries had risen steadily from 18,291 in 1980 to 20,575 this year which indicated that employers were placing more importance on the professionalism of those they employ. He also mentioned the positive role that the Institute is playing in establishing the educational and training requirements for the proposed licensing of life assurance salesmen. Assistance is also being given to Lloyd's in considering its educational programme.

Mr Neave referred to several new developments including the establishment of partnership agreements with some overseas institutes but expressed a special interest in a proposal to enhance the postgraduate status of Fellows of the Institute. He said that our distinguished Fellows are the most professional people within our industry and it was important that we made better use of their skills and to stimulate greater interest and activity in research. Proposals to this end would be considered in the near future.

Mr Neave said that one of the delights of his year of office had been to receive the Lord Mayor of London and many other distinguished guests on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Institute's headquarters by King George V. He reported that a detailed study was being undertaken with a view to making the building more suitable for use for a variety of functions.

In concluding Mr Neave said "If, in closing, I quote from Macbeth and you should feel that this address is 'a tale full of sound and fury, signifying nothing' I shall have failed to convey to you the Institute's achievements during this very active year in our affairs and the pleasure which I for one have had in being party to their attainment."

For further information about the work of the CII write or phone THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, The Hall, 20 Aldermanbury, London, EC2V 7HY. 01-606 3835

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase securities.

## Benlox Holdings Plc

(Incorporated in England on 28th February 1984 under the Companies Act 1983 - No. 362858)

### Share Capital

Authorised	Issued
£3,064,000	£1,476,132
Ordinary Shares of 10p each	14,761,320
8% Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each	704,494

The acquisition of the whole of the issued capital of Arnold & Nathan Limited was completed on 28th September, 1984 following approval by shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 28th September, 1984. The 3,688,793 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each issued fully paid as part of the consideration for the acquisition have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Particulars of the Company have been circulated in the Extraordinary General Meeting and copies may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 15th October, 1984 from:

Memory Crystal & Co 31 Southampton Row London WC1B 5HT	Heseltine, Moss & Co Lawrence House 3-4 Trump Street London EC2V 8DH
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1st October, 1984

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It is not an offer of, or an invitation to subscribe for, or otherwise acquire any securities of The Second Market Investment Company plc.

## THE SECOND MARKET INVESTMENT COMPANY plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with Registered Number 1825749)

### SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued and now being issued, fully paid
£2,000,000	£1,500,000
Ordinary Shares of 5p each	30,000,000
Preference Shares of 10p each	30,000,000

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued share capital of The Second Market Investment Company plc to be admitted to the Official List. A proportion of the shares being placed is available to the public through the market. It is expected that dealings will commence on 4th November, 1984.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extraordinary General Meeting and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 15th October, 1984 from:

ROWE & FITMAN City Gate House 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA
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1st October, 1984

## STREETLEY

Record profits — bright prospects for the future

Results for the half-year to 30th June, 1984

PROFITS BEFORE TAX UP 81% TO £15.5M.

EARNINGS PER SHARE INCREASED 74% TO 14.59p

In the UK all activities produced improved results, in particular the minerals extraction, construction materials and brickmaking businesses. The new plant is currently being commissioned, and the latest brick plant is on schedule. When completed, these projects will give significant strategic strengths to the Company.

In North America, the minerals operation produced excellent results. The Australian Treasury gave its consent to the disposal of our remaining business there for some £12m which will reduce Group borrowings further.

Improved results are now forecast for the French construction materials business during the second half of the year.

These results stem not only from an improvement in market conditions, but also from the major strategic restructuring of the Company over the past two years. They form the basis of our confidence that there will be a material increase in profits for the year as a whole.

STREETLEY PLC  
GATEFORD HILL WORKSHOP  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG16 8AF



# CAREERS INFORMATION

## Police—a job never so popular

FEW can doubt that today's police have a difficult job to do — the result not only of increased crime but also of controversy over their accountability and impartiality. Yet a police career has never been so popular.

Both of these paradoxical factors have affected recruitment and training. Most forces are up to their eyes in the recruitment of a few cadet forces, with the exception of a few forces which are generally not recruiting school leavers. "We rarely look at anyone under 21, as the job needs maturity. We tell younger applicants to try first for a job in the community. We do not give borderline candidates the benefit of the doubt." Such comments from different forces indicate that entering the police is no longer a soft touch.

"We wouldn't turn away a promising officer just because the paper qualifications weren't strong, but anyone with fewer than four O-levels has to have a lot else to offer," said David Palmer, of Thames Valley. Nationally, over half the recruits have five or more O-levels or A-levels, and graduate recruitment has increased. Although the special graduate recruitment scheme still absorbs only 30 annually, many more of these to the Metropolitan Police. Competition among graduates is stiff: last year Thames Valley took 15 out of 103 applicants.

Conversely, wastage among recruits is still high, and all forces are trying to reduce it by strengthening selection procedures. Insp. Palmer explains: "Like many other forces we are introducing a two-day appraisal test (now sat by all our applicants). Candidates are continually assessed throughout a series of written and verbal tests, group dis-

cussions, medical and physical checks. A detailed profile goes to the selection board which then interviews them."

Initial training is longer: 17 weeks in the provinces, 20 weeks in the Met. Learning the law and the police part in enforcing it still takes up most of the time, together with courtroom procedure, handling incidents, first aid and self-defence. However,

series not only distort the public's image of the police: they can affect some officers' self-perception also. The last thing we want is to encourage a Starksy and Hutch personality cult."

Only after this period are probationers allowed out unaccompanied. They should know the correct way to deal with, for example, a drunken brawl or suspected break-in. Increased manpower has enabled more police to be put back on foot or bicycle patrol, instead of in Panda cars, which is a move popular with the public. "But what people don't realise is that in order to put more officers on the beat 24 hours a day we need to recruit five, to cover three shifts, sickness, leave and training."

After their two-year probation, officers can remain on the beat or apply for transfer to a specialist division. The C.I.D. is the largest and attracts people interested in the investigative side of crime work, although in practice, beat officers encounter as much crime as the C.I.D. Others move to traffic: "We do not spend most of our time chasing speeding motorists," commented one traffic officer. "Our job is to maintain the free flow of traffic, prevent accidents and detect offenders, in that order."

Some choose smaller units such as dog handling or river police (river duties include crime prevention and law enforcement, just as on land, but also fishing, suicides out of the water). The Met's Thames division alone covers 80 bodies a year. Officers may well move in and out of different

branches during their career, both for experience and promotion. Promotion depends on qualifying examinations, recommendations and vacancies. One thing is clear: no below-average officer can now hope to be promoted. Indeed, some able officers may have to wait longer than previously to move up the hierarchy. The first step to sergeant takes at least four to five years. The sergeant in charge of a shift supervises constables on the beat, checks their paperwork and provides back-up. When on station duty, tasks include reception of prisoners, ensuring the arrest was lawful and preparing charges. Promotion to inspector

normally takes at least another five years, though it can be less for those selected for the special course at Bramshill Police College. Fortunately, today's good pay scales (for example £8,000 at age 22) enable officers who do not want, or cannot achieve promotion, to maintain a decent standard of living. And, of course, job security is high.

Competition to enter has always been keener for women than men. Today they comprise between nine and 10 per cent of most forces. "We have recently raised the minimum height requirement for girls from 5ft 4ins to 5ft 6ins," a Met officer told me, "in order to cut down on the numbers applying!" Women officers do the same job as men and no longer receive special training in dealing with children as in the past. Family cases now come under the Juvenile Bureau, staffed by men and women.

The attractions of the job have not changed. Not least is the choice of lifestyle. Some officers thrive in a rural area, knowing everyone by name, others like living and working in a new town; others prefer the challenge of the inner city. The sheer variety of incidents and the demands made on them also appeal to many officers. Insp. Palmer thinks the good training is the key. "This gives you the confidence to do the job well. Even unpleasant duties, like breaking news of an accident to a relative can give you job satisfaction, because you know how to handle such incidents in a professional manner. However big or small the task, whatever kind of person you're dealing with, most of the time you feel competent to handle them. That is extremely satisfying."

**Consular service**

I am a graduate in my mid-20s, with some commercial experience and presently established in the Civil Service. Could you give me some information about careers in the Consular Service... J.D., Tyne & Wear.

According to the Personnel Policy Department, there might be a possibility of a transfer if you have been doing work of some relevance, but normally people have to apply in the usual way and take part in Civil Service Open Competitions. They suggest that you write in to the Department at 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, SW1H 9NH, giving particulars of yourself and your work in the Civil Service, and they will advise. Business experience will, of course, be relevant.

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### Professional Project Manager

Thamesmead, New Town

The marketing and development of Thamesmead is the responsibility of its Project Managers who lead professional teams working on land clearance, civil engineering, housing for rent, housing for sale by 11 developers, landscaping, parks, canals and lakes — and controlling an annual expenditure of over £30m.

This post involves acting as professional client on behalf of the Housing Department, to initiate, co-ordinate and monitor its development work. For this task you must have extensive knowledge of the development process in operation throughout the UK and a successful track record of leading multidisciplinary professional and commercial teams working in a complex development environment. Vision, imagination and initiative together with the ability to take charge of a substantial workload of projects also rank highly amongst the qualities needed.

Leading professional qualifications in the development field and extensive experience in this type of work are prerequisite.

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**For an application form, to be returned by 12th October 1984, write to: GLC Housing Department, Ref: 920, Room 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-433 4771.**

This post is suitable for job sharing.

**London Against Racism**

For an application form, to be returned by 12th October 1984, write to: GLC Housing Department, Ref: 920, Room 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-433 4771.

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# BALLESTEROS WITHSTANDS LANGER RALLY

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS

SEVERIANO BALLESTEROS showed again yesterday that when the going gets tough it is the tough who get going, as he came through to win the Suntory World Matchplay championship at Wentworth for the third time in four years, beating Bernhard Langer by 2 and 1.

Having stood four down after 15 holes in the morning, three down at lunch and still three down with eight to play, it was, nevertheless, a brave effort by Langer who, as in the Open, had to accept second-best.

## Hole by hole details

However, the West German made a brave fight of it, with three birdies and an eagle in those last eight holes, and he came out of a difficult match with a good deal of credit.

His birdie at the 11th, when he at last managed to hole a putt for a birdie, broke a deadlock of 10 successive halved holes in the afternoon but it was his eagle at the 12th, where this time he holed from the back of the green, that really brought the match to life.

Almost for the first time during the tournament there was real excitement in the air as battle was joined with only a hole separating the two best golfers in Europe.

**Ballesteros double**

However, Ballesteros, who has now completed the double of the Open and the World Matchplay in the same year, which alone has brought him £100,000 in prize money, had that little bit extra when the heat was at its most fierce.

His five iron and a putt of six yards or so for two at the 14th put him two up and he eased the pressure on himself as much as it put it back on Langer.

At the 15th, Langer thought he had to go for distance from the tee and tumbled on using his driver for the first time, in the hope of having a pinch shorter shot to the green. It was a gamble that cost him dear.

He hooked badly from the tee and after scrambling around in ditches, bushes and trees eventually conceded the hole before Ballesteros was even called upon to play his second shot.

**Diplomacy reigns**

At three-down and three to play, Langer's position was almost hopeless but he still managed to win the 16th with a birdie and hope continued to flicker and hope continued to flicker and hope continued to flicker.

However, the Spaniard, having conceded to his opponent what seemed to be a quite missable putt for a fourth down, then played three yards for a half and the match.

He pumped his hand up and down, much as he had done when holding the decisive putt on the 18th green in the Open at St Andrews.

Ballesteros also defused something of an atmosphere that could have developed between the two players after some less than complimentary remarks Langer had made on the eve of the final.

He described the West German as "a great champion and a tough man to beat."

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Joy for Ballesteros as he sinks his putt for a birdie at the 17th, but despair for Langer as he misses the chance of an eagle at the same hole and sees the match drift away from him.

## STRANGE STORMS AHEAD

By A Special Correspondent in Abilene, Texas

CURTIS STRANGE, one of the steadier players on the PGA tour in recent years, was expected to claim his fifth victory in the £280,000 Lalet classic yesterday.

Strange, 29, ran away from the field in the third round on Saturday after a strong burst through the final nine holes. He had a five under par 31 with an eagle at the 18th hole to open up a six-stroke lead over Dan Hallidorsen, of Canada, and Vance Haffner.

His five under par 67 with a total 14 under par score of 202, with Hallidorsen and Heafner on 283, and Huber Green, John Cook, Mary O'Meara and Brett Upper tied at 208.

Quickly tied

Whe the third round started, Strange and Hallidorsen were tied at nine under par 105. Hallidorsen assumed a two-stroke lead after nine holes with a w-o-u-d-e-r-p-a-r but the pair were quickly tied again at the 10th as Hallidorsen bogeyed and Strange hit a seven iron to within 10 feet and made it for a birdie.

Hallidorsen went on to bogey the 14th and 17th holes while Strange added birdies at the 15th and 16th. The climber came at the 18th yard 18th, a perfect drive, Strange reached the green with a two iron and then made a putt of 20 feet for an eagle.

"I feel very confident about my swing—I just hope to make some putts in the final round," said Strange, chasing the £50,500 first prize.

LEADING SCORES (after 3rd round): Strange 66-67-67, 200; Hallidorsen 68-67-67, 202; Haffner 69-67-67, 203; Green 68-67-67, 203; Cook 69-67-67, 203; O'Meara 69-67-67, 203; Upper 69-67-67, 203.

Strange still got his four—he was runner-up to Ballesteros's 68-69-69 in lunch three down but though he matched the Spaniard shot for shot in the afternoon, his consistent change in method of putting, first left hand down and then right, hardly suggested an inspired mood.

Ballesteros, on the other hand, putted at a beautifully laid ball dead time and again at longer range and miss and hardly anything that could be called a putt. In fact, in essence, was the difference.

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## Women's Hockey

# Holland inch past tight German line

By NANCY TOMKINS

HOLLAND retained the Women's European Junior Cup at Dundee yesterday with a 2-1 extra-time win over Germany. Dagmar Breiken (penalty stroke) scored for Germany, and Van der Ben and Lisanne Lejenne for Holland.

The two countries have been the only finalists in five consecutive years. Holland, so dominant in the pool matches, were held in check for long periods by the competent Germans.

Ireland saved face for the English-speaking nations by taking the bronze medal with a 4-1 win against Spain, the most improved team in Europe who led for 35 minutes from an 11th-minute penalty stroke by Monica Paloma.

Once Joanne Menow equalised from a penalty corner, however, Spain's splendid challenge was ended by a goal from Glenda Major in goals from open play before Caroline Fusco converted a penalty stroke.

Ireland also won the Fair Play Trophy presented by the International Federation's president, Etienne Gilchrist.

England finished flamboyantly with a 6-1 trouncing of Belgium for fifth place. At last England had a goal, but the line-up for the discovery came too late and fifth place in a European Junior Cup behind Spain provides slender hope for the future.

Gill Huggon, Karen Brown (2), Katherine Crammey (2), and Amanda Smith, an effective substitute, scored England's goals, as the Dutch took the top from injuries and without Caroline Jordan, their most dazzling forward, slid into seventh place over the weekend.

Results: Scotland 2, Austria 1; Ireland 4, Germany 1; Netherlands 2, England 6; Belgium 1, Spain 6.

ROCKEY RESULTS

CLUB MATCHES: A. Ashford 1, B. Ashford 1, C. Ashford 1, D. Ashford 1, E. Ashford 1, F. Ashford 1, G. Ashford 1, H. Ashford 1, I. Ashford 1, J. Ashford 1, K. Ashford 1, L. Ashford 1, M. Ashford 1, N. Ashford 1, O. Ashford 1, P. Ashford 1, Q. Ashford 1, R. Ashford 1, S. Ashford 1, T. Ashford 1, U. Ashford 1, V. Ashford 1, W. Ashford 1, X. Ashford 1, Y. Ashford 1, Z. Ashford 1.

YACHTING

LYNCHING TOWN SC—Parade: 1. Lynch, 2. Town, 3. SC, 4. Lynch, 5. Town, 6. SC, 7. Lynch, 8. Town, 9. SC, 10. Lynch, 11. Town, 12. SC, 13. Lynch, 14. Town, 15. SC, 16. Lynch, 17. Town, 18. SC, 19. Lynch, 20. Town, 21. SC, 22. Lynch, 23. Town, 24. SC, 25. Lynch, 26. Town, 27. SC, 28. Lynch, 29. Town, 30. SC, 31. Lynch, 32. Town, 33. SC, 34. Lynch, 35. Town, 36. SC, 37. Lynch, 38. Town, 39. SC, 40. Lynch, 41. Town, 42. SC, 43. Lynch, 44. Town, 45. SC, 46. Lynch, 47. Town, 48. SC, 49. Lynch, 50. Town, 51. SC, 52. Lynch, 53. Town, 54. SC, 55. Lynch, 56. Town, 57. SC, 58. Lynch, 59. Town, 60. SC, 61. Lynch, 62. Town, 63. SC, 64. Lynch, 65. Town, 66. SC, 67. Lynch, 68. Town, 69. SC, 70. Lynch, 71. Town, 72. SC, 73. Lynch, 74. Town, 75. SC, 76. Lynch, 77. Town, 78. SC, 79. Lynch, 80. Town, 81. SC, 82. Lynch, 83. Town, 84. SC, 85. Lynch, 86. Town, 87. SC, 88. Lynch, 89. Town, 90. SC, 91. Lynch, 92. Town, 93. SC, 94. Lynch, 95. Town, 96. SC, 97. Lynch, 98. Town, 99. SC, 100. Lynch, 101. 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